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BANKS TO HELP COTTON GROWER GET FAIR PRICE

Financiers of 11 Southern States Pledge Adequate Credit Facilities

25 P. C. ACREAGE CUT IS ON NEW PROGRAM

May Store 2,000,000 Bales to Avoid Sale of Crop During Present Slump

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—A plan for southern bankers to finance the farmers in holding this year's banner cotton crop off the market for a rise in price was unanimously adopted by bankers of 11 states, who had a meeting here at the close of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. They pledged themselves to go home and ask for conventions of their state bank associations to work out a program.

The resolutions adopted by bankers from Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas are as follows:

"First—We recommend a reduction of 25 per cent in the cotton acreage in one-crop sections of our respective states and recommend a food and feed production for the purpose of carrying out the living-at-home program.

To Await Profitable Price

"Second—We recommend the orderly marketing of cotton, so that the producers may receive the largest financial returns from the crops.

"Third—We pledge the credit facilities of the southern bankers to aid in financing the holding of all actual cotton that can be properly marketed until there is a demand for the commodity at satisfactory prices.

"Fourth—We pledge ourselves that upon return to our respective states we will recommend the calling of meetings of the bankers' associations in our states for the purpose of considering the adoption of these resolutions and the furtherance of the policy herein outlined."

In interviews for The Christian Science Monitor southern bankers asserted that warehousing facilities are ample to care for the crop and that the banks already have lent money to the farmers who could not advance credit to a possible \$50 a bale in order that the producers will not be compelled to sell at the present market price of between 13 and 14 cents a pound.

Cost 17 Cents a Pound

When cotton was planted this year the buying price was quoted around 20 cents a pound. The drop, the bankers say, has cost the farmers on an average of 17 cents a pound. If the big yield of this year is dumped on the market now they predict a further drop in price, while to hold up several million bales for a rise in price to 20 cents a pound will give the farmer a three-cent margin of profit on his investment.

Texas bankers already have such a plan under way for the withdrawal of 1,000,000 bales from the market and a 25 per cent reduction in acreage next year. In their proposal to other southern bankers for a conference, they asked that the other states cooperate in storing 2,000,000 bales and in an agreement to reduce the planting areas next year.

The response to the call was so strong that the resolution adopted in conference went further than the Texas plan in asking for the holding of all cotton that can be properly marketed.

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Library Plans Take Shape for Headquarters in Paris

World Canvass to Be Made of Sentiment on Need of Such Institution

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8 (Special).—An active step toward the establishment of international library headquarters in Paris has been taken by the American Library Association in convention here, by the adoption of a resolution to provide a canvass of the libraries of the world to determine the advisability of such action.

Plans for the formation of such an affiliation were started at the international congress of librarians at Prague in July. The proposal was made by N. Gabriel Henriot, member of the executive committee of the international congress. He is an emissary from France to the convention, sent to persuade Americans to bring plans for international affiliations to a head.

The step taken by the association received warm praise from Ernest Richardson, director emeritus of Princeton University. He described it as a turn from vague generalities to practical action.

In the proposal that M. Henriot read, the headquarters would function under the control and patronage of the American Library Association in Paris and the Comite Francaise de La Bibliotèque Moderne with the advice of the faculty of the Paris library school. Under the budget the American Library Association will be asked to subsidize \$100,000 a year for three years for operating expenses. There will be no actual jurisdiction by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations over the international congress, although they will work together. Proximity and help from the institute is expected to aid the committee's growth.

What Nations Will Contribute

"We are interested that all nations concerned shall view this detachedly from the view of their own benefits," Dr. Richardson said. "Like Dr. Hugo Kruss of Germany I believe that the contributions that all nations will make to this mutual organization will be specialized knowledge, the bibliographies that years of tradition and learning have accumulated, the information that historical heritage gives them."

"That phase of it will be really the least of our concern. It is the selection of action, the procuring of the cream of our literary output each year which will be more difficult."

The move to hurdle barriers of geography and politics and mingle intellectual treasures touched even the suggestion of the Chilean representative, Benjamin Cohen, of the Chilean Embassy at Washington. He brought from South America an invitation to throw open the exchange center at the Pan-American Union in Washington, not only to the 21 signatory states who started it, but to any other nations that care to participate.

Plan for Closer Relations

A plea for closer relationship between the libraries of the world through the medium of the public library as a means of fostering universal public education has been one of the outstanding features of the convention. All of the speakers—there were representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia—emphasized the importance of America's having played in the public library movement in Europe.

The libraries of Great Britain are more prosperous today than ever before, and the spread of the rural library can be traced directly to the efforts of the Edinburgh public libraries, declared. He said that prior to 1914, library service in Great Britain was restricted by the penny limit to the rate, and while the library authorities waited rest became a live question. The cry arose for books, those who fought or worked or waited, needed books.

"War is the great enemy of civilization, yet it draws upon all the resources of civilization. Every service of the libraries were highly appreciated everywhere with the result that the county councils were empowered to organize rural libraries."

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Savage said, there were few rural libraries in the island, but 10 years later 931,626 volumes were available for country people and they used 4,749,965 volumes in a year.

In urging a closer relationship between his country and the United States, Mr. Savage declared that they are not in such close touch with foreign libraries and librarians—especially Americans, as they would like to be. He said that co-operation between the librarians of the two countries would do much to familiarize English readers with the American literary revival.

"Men and women in England who are always seeking the best reading have a good knowledge of American literature, especially modern literature," he said.

Need Arose for Books

"During all this time millions of workers had spare time for pleasure and for self-recreation and few persons troubled about how they spent it, or what opportunities they had for it. When the workers were regimented into fighters or were segregated as munitions workers, the problem of the right use of leisure was discovered by the State. On the healthy, pleasurable profitable use of leisure rest became a live question. The cry arose for books, those who fought or worked or waited, needed books."

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MME. L. HAFIN-HAMBURGER
Head of the All-Union Lenin Library,
Moscow.

MINERS' ACTION MOVES PREMIER TO ALTER PLANS

Decision to Call Out Safety Men in British Pits Awaits Approval

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The miners' delegate conference today decided to take no immediate action on the resolution passed yesterday calling out the safety men from the coal mines, but to refer it to the districts for ratification. The situation, however, remains such that Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has changed his plans and returns to London tonight.

The extreme step taken by the conference in deciding to call out the safety men, though grave, has been received here with the confidence that it can be no more successful in holding the Nation to ransom than similar action taken by the miners' leaders proved in the 1921 dispute.

Some Men to Remain

The colliery owners say that there will be enough men available to allow essential services be carried on. The safety men are those engaged in pumping and other work necessary to prevent the destruction of the pits during the stoppage. They number some 60,000, and belong partly to the Miners' Federation, which claims to control 80 per cent of them in South Wales, the remainder being distributed between the Safety Men's Union and the National Winding and General Engineers' Society, which are independent of the federation.

The argument put forward by Enoch Morrell, who was chief speaker on behalf of calling out the safety men at yesterday's delegate meeting, was that the federation must either intensify its measures or accept defeat. It is regarded as significant, however, that Herbert Smith, the Miners' Federation president, yesterday opposed the motion strongly, thereby showing that he has changed his attitude since 1921, when he signed a resolution similar to that he now condemns.

A. J. Cook Disapproves Motion

His present position is also that of Arthur J. Cook, the miners' secretary, who with other responsible Labor leaders disapproves the motion passed. In 1921, sailors were employed by the Government to replace the strikers, while troops supported the regular police in protecting those who remained at work. Similar action is now to be taken, it is feared.

The Government's attitude, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, remains that defined by Sir William Joynson-Hicks last August, when he said in the House of Commons that if the safety men were withdrawn he would "take all possible steps to prevent the mines from being closed, and the future livelihood of the miners destroyed."

May Prolong Stoppage

It is recognized in Government circles that the miners' action may somewhat prolong the stoppage. On the other hand, the belief is expressed that the miners, in placing themselves in the wrong, have greatly strengthened the Government's hands in the measures proposed by the Prime Minister at Scarborough, yesterday, for a revision of the law where trade unions are concerned.

res Cabinet committee under Lord Cave has been collecting information with a view to such action ever since the general strike, but its final report, the Monitor representative understands, is not yet complete.

Delegates Suspended

The miners' delegate conference has passed a resolution suspending George A. Spencer, M. P., with two other Nottingham delegates, for negotiating terms with the owners. Mr. Spencer, it appeared, had attended miners' meetings and arranged the return to work of some 6000 men employed in seven collieries.

Interviewed by a Monitor representative outside the conference hall, he said he getting these 6000 men back into the pits had been the "best day's work" he had ever done. He is returning to Nottingham to continue his endeavors.

Today's figures show that 3000 more miners returned to work.

CHAMBER ASKS TAX CUTS AND TOWN FORESTS

State Organization's 65 Directors Insist on Municipal Economy

Outlining a promising program of activity for the coming year, including "constant and unremitting efforts to effect reduction of taxation," about 65 directors of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce gathered at the Hotel Bellevue this afternoon for their first fall meeting, with Samuel L. Thompson, president of the organization, presiding.

Discussion of the report of the committee on forest policy; the budget requirements of the Chamber for the coming year, which will be increased some \$15,000 or \$20,000; and the part that Massachusetts is expected to play in the program of the New England Council activities, outlined by John S. Lawrence, its president, were among several other important questions.

Special interest was attached to the session today because it was the first under the new personnel plan, by which the board of directors of the State chamber automatically consist of the presiding presidents of the local chambers of commerce throughout the State.

The discussion included the program of the merchants' division of the State chamber, which was represented by three delegates, headed by Charles E. Brett, president of Timothy Smith Company, and head of the division representing the retailers of the State.

Lower Taxes Pleaded

Broad scope of the program of activity outlined and discussed at today's meeting, involves committee organization, meetings of the board of directors, extensive research, legislative bulletins, organization service, special service bureau, special bulletins, larger staff and bigger and better annual meetings, it was brought out.

Constant efforts to effect reduction of taxation by insistence upon reduction to the municipal burden and the adoption of equitable and scientific methods of assessment and distribution of taxes, comprises an important part of the program, which is divided into 13 sections.

Recommendations of the committee on forest policy of the state chamber, of which Leonard C. Wason is chairman and which were submitted to the board of directors today, in a 11-page extensive study of the forestry situation, follow:

First, that the forest purchasing policy of the State be continued and the purchase of idle forest acreage be extended as rapidly as possible.

Town Forests Advocated

Second, further development of town forests under the Town Forest Act.

Third, that the Town Forest Act be amended to extend the advantage of free trees to municipal watersheds.

Fourth, that the state forester have power to enforce a lawful regulation of the forest for the prevention and suppression of forest fires, including the power to establish fire control districts and to appoint the necessary town forest wardens with the approval of the local authorities.

Fifth, that the cost of suppression of forest fires be divided by an equitable formula between the state and municipality in which the fire occurs.

Sixth, (a), that the policy of selling forest planting stock by the State to private owners of forest land at less than the cost of production should be advocated. (b), that modern cost accounting methods should be applied to the operation of the state's forest nurseries. (c), that the state's forest nurseries be shown to be greater than the open market price, the State should buy under competitive conditions.

Symphony "Doorstep Club" Begins Its 46th Season

Longstanding and Patient Are Its Members, but It's Worth It All for a Brahms, They Say

Jazz and "bobs" may come and go, but queues are forever the mode at Symphony Hall, as indicated today by the long line waiting for the Boston Symphony Orchestra to open its forty-sixth season of Friday concerts.

And at the head of this long line of patient and long-standing music devotees who press the doors of the Symphony auditorium hours before they could be swung open for the concert this afternoon was a woman, who was the first to take a seat on the stone steps of the hall, and continues her distinguished record of devotion to fine music which has made her a constant Friday afternoon attendant for these many seasons.

From her background of music appreciation, during which she has heard the Boston Symphony play the best compositions of the world's famed composers of past and present, Miss Hanksford confessed that she was the first to recommend her to the board will recommend a larger development of power than was projected in the first international report. This increased power would be Canadian, but no objection is seen here to that fact.

ENGINEERS' REPORT EXPECTED TO FAVOR ST. LAWRENCE CANAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The forthcoming report by the International Board of Engineers will be favorable, according to word current in waterway circles here. It is also forecast that the board will recommend a larger development of power than was projected in the first international report. This increased power would be Canadian, but no objection is seen here to that fact.

Newburyport Turnpike to Be Through Way Thoroughfare

Beginning Sunday, Motorists Approaching Boulevard From Side Streets Must Stop

Beginning Sunday, the Newburyport Turnpike from Everett to the New Hampshire border will be a "through way" or "boulevard" for motorists, according to an announcement made today by William F. Williams, State Commissioner of Public Works. Drivers of cars approaching the turnpike on intersecting roads will be required to come to a stop before entering the through highway, this regulation being made under an act passed by the last Legislature.

The work of putting up the "stop" signs called for by the statute to warn motorists on the intersecting roads will be completed by tomorrow night, the commissioner said. Mr. Williams sent letters today to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, the head of the department of public safety, and the chiefs of police of towns affected in which he outlined the regulations which will go into effect Sunday and asked their co-operation in trying out the new system.

"It is desired to give this law a thorough trial on the Newburyport Turnpike in order to observe its feasibility and effectiveness in the prevention of accidents," he wrote. "After it has been in effect a reasonable interval, your criticisms or suggestions relative to the effectiveness of this method of handling traffic in desired and it will be appreciated if you will write a letter to the department offering such criticism or comment as you may wish to make."

He explained the new regulation as follows:

"Under the provisions of this act every vehicle on the Newburyport Turnpike approaching an intersecting road so as to arrive at the intersection at approximately the same instant as a vehicle approaching on said intersecting road shall, as against such vehicle, have the right of way, and every vehicle immediately before entering or crossing the Newburyport Turnpike shall first come to a full stop, provided that whenever a traffic officer is stationed at the intersection he shall have the right to regulate traffic thereat."

The Turnpike is the first State highway to be designated as a "through way" within the meaning of the statute.

The signs at each intersection required under the law will be up in the Turnpike by tomorrow night. They will read, "Through Way. Stop before entering." The "Stop" will be in large letters.

Mr. Williams said that no other state highway will be immediately designated as a through way, but that a close watch will be kept on the effect of the "boulevard" stop of traffic on the Turnpike.

MOTOR INDUSTRY UNION IS GOAL

Labor Federation Forming Plans—Mr. Green Calls Communism Autocratic

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8 (Special).—Complete unionization of the automobile industry in Detroit will be undertaken by the American Federation of Labor, according to the provisions of a resolution unanimously adopted by the American Federation of Labor meeting here in annual convention.

This move, which is characterized by federation officials as the largest single union organization movement since the inception of a drive to unionize the steel industry, calls for a meeting of international presidents of unions representing trades in the automobile industry for the particular purpose of determining jurisdictional questions and formulating plans for carrying out the work of organization as soon as possible.

That the federation has no present intention of following the example of trade unionists in other countries by sending a delegation to investigate conditions in Russia was indicated by the statements of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, following the presentation of this suggestion to the convention by Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who made a first-hand study of Russian affairs.

Mr. Green stated that it was plainly evident that autocracy of Communism in Russia bordered on the former system of Tsarism, and that no affiliation with Russian labor was possible so long as Communists persisted in advocating revolution to labor in this and other countries.

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"GAS" PRICE OF 16 1/2c SET AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (Staff Correspondence).—A uniform retail price of 16 1/2 cents a gallon for gasoline has been adopted by virtually all petroleum companies operating in this city as the result of a price war which began a few weeks ago when the Standard Oil Company introduced a new brand of gasoline selling for 17 1/2 cents a gallon, which was 3 cents below the then prevailing price.

Nominated for Governor

DEMOCRATS' WET PLANK MAY LOSE 50,000 DRY VOTES

Party Leaders Hear Reaction to Anti-Prohibition Platform Near Revolt

IDEA OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL DISTASTEFUL

Observers Declare Quebec System Retains Evils of Saloon—Increases Drinking

The declaration of the Democratic state platform for a weakening of the prohibition laws and in favor of a government-controlled liquor traffic, such as the so-called Quebec system, has led Massachusetts party leaders to the conclusion that at least 50,000 dry members of the Democratic Party will be obliged by the force of these circumstances to throw their wet votes to Governor Butler and Senator Butler.

The situation, as the friends of prohibition view the coming Massachusetts election, is that the Democratic dry constituency, who may consider Col. William A. Gaston or David L. Walsh able administrators as Governor Butler or Senator Butler, have no other choice than to withdraw their support from the Democratic nominees because of their anti-prohibition declarations.

Seeing in the Democratic proposal to institute the Canadian control system in the United States in lieu of prohibition nothing less than the return of the saloon, many dry Democrats, it was pointed out, are left no other course than to back the Republican ticket.

Dry Democrats Revolt

Following a recent trip through various parts of the State, one dry leader, who said that a man high in the Democratic Party had already let it be known that he intended to vote for Governor Butler and Senator Butler on the prohibition issue alone, a circumstance held to be typical of many—expressed the opinion that the revolt of the dry Democrats might go as high as 100,000.

The Constitutional Liberty League, nominally a Republican group and representing wet interests of Massachusetts, has announced the issue with a public statement, urging the wets to support such candidates as Colonel Gaston and Mr. Walsh, regardless of party lines.

The real question for each voter this year," the statement reads, "is, Am I wet or dry? And the proper step for all wet voters to take is to cast their ballot for wet candidates, of any party, who may be trusted to work for the ends we desire."

This organization announces likewise that it will seek "a very considerable sum of money" to carry on its campaign throughout the Commonwealth. In a letter to its members, it says: "In order to make plain to the voters of our Commonwealth that prohibition is the only clear issue in this campaign, it is absolutely necessary that we should spend a very considerable sum of money for publicity by use of billboards and advertisements in the newspapers, by sending into the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth speakers to carry this message to the people."

To Break Party Lines

While this action of the Constitutional Liberty League may draw some wet votes from the Republican Party, dry leaders said today that they own party none the less, will estimate prohibition the more in this instance by voting to forestall the effort which would bring back the evils of the saloon to this country.

Further developments today clearly indicated that strong sentiment is forming throughout Massachusetts against the Democratic sponsorship of the idea, suggested by the Quebec practice, that the American Government should enter into the dispensing of intoxicants.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., chairman of the National Committee for Law Enforcement, before leaving this week to attend law enforcement conventions in West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Montreal, Connecticut and later the State, said that the assertions that the Quebec system was freeing that Province from the liquor evil are without foundation in fact.

Pointing to findings stated in the Quebec Liquor Report of 1924-25, Mrs. Peabody explained that this method had not done away with the saloon, had not stopped "bootlegging" or "blind pigs," and had not decreased liquor drinking.

Evidence From Quebec

Similar evidence, gathered firsthand from a recent study of conditions in Quebec and Montreal, is contributed by Miss Laura F. Jones, another Massachusetts civic leader. Taking emphatic issue with Colonel Gaston's claim that the "saloon is gone forever" in Quebec, Miss Jones asked the Democratic gubernatorial candidate what he would call those places with the swinging doors through which the passer-by gains glimpses of conditions which seem strangely similar to what we have called saloons. More than that, these resorts for the thirsty weren't so few in number as he would call them, were they in out-of-the-way back streets."

Miss Jones also pointed to the facts that there are 90 stores operated by the Government commission, 459 licensed hotels, 53 restaurants.

Double Bondage

WHAT does the illiterate do in the saloon? He reads the Bible. The educated prisoner can read. But the other can only think. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director of the National Literacy Crusade, will have some pertinent things to say about education in prisons.

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FARM RELIEF PROVES CHIEF KANSAS ISSUE

Survey of State Shows a Lukewarm Support of Administration

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8.—Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, administration leader in the Senate, is assured of re-election to a third term, but his victory will not represent a vindication of Coolidge farm policies. To the President's agricultural program—the Jardine program as it is more familiarly known here—Kansas is unalterably opposed.

If Senator Curtis were aspiring to succeed himself on such a platform, he would be defeated. If Calvin Coolidge were running for reelection on the paramount issue of anti-McNary-Haugenism, he could not repeat the victory that gave him 153,000 majority over Davis and La Follette in 1924.

If Mr. Coolidge were a presidential candidate in Kansas today on any platform, and his opponent were former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, the consensus is that Lowden would win. The statements epitomize the Kansas political situation.

Crop Makes No Difference
Administration farm relief measures command no favor even in a Kansas which has just harvested the second biggest wheat crop in its history. From the golden fields of its southwestern counties in 1926 there were taken 152,000,000 bushels of wheat, a yield exceeded only in the past by the 1914 bonanza crop of 184,000,000 bushels.

With wheat around \$1.25 a bushel, this year's harvest will put nearly \$200,000,000 in Kansas farmers' pockets, yet they are clamoring as persistently for McNary-Haugen legislation as ever.

Senator Arthur Capper, Coolidge supporter, asserts there is no prospect whatever of the disappearance of the farm relief issue "until it is effectively met." The Kansas corn crop this year is a failure, owing to prolonged drought, and in the north the wheat crop went wrong, too.

Senator Curtis and Republican members of the House up for reelection will be returned because they are uncompromising advocates of McNary-Haugenism. The only Kansas Congressman who fought corn belt demands last winter, Representative J. N. Tinscher, Republican, of the seventh district, is not a candidate for re-election. Tinscher, with Senator Fess of Ohio, was official sponsor of the administration's farm legislation. The Congress has a variety of reasons for deciding to resume private life. The Sunflower delegation in Congress is solidly Republican with the exception of two House districts. The G. O. P. hopes in November to reduce Representative "Bill" Ayres to the dignity of the sole Democrat from Kansas, as Republicans expect to win the other

- 1) How expensive is prohibition enforcement?
2) How many states permit Bible reading in public schools?
3) How does Birdie Fransen make pocket money?
4) Could American industry afford to go back to the 10-hour day?
5) What architectural changes are being made on roofs?
6) What is the secret of friendship?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

Democratic seat in the second district, now held by Chauncey B. Little. No one, Republican or Democrat, would have a chance to go to Congress from this State in 1928 who is not an opponent of Coolidge-Jardine farm relief programs. That is the milk in the political coconut of Kansas.

That Chicago Speech
President Coolidge, apart from his agricultural views, is highly respected by Kansas farmers and city folk alike. "Respected" is advisedly used. Citizens who thus express their opinion of Mr. Coolidge always amplify it by saying he does not belong to inspire the enthusiasm Theodore Roosevelt's name still arouses. The President's picture is frequently thrown onto Kansas movie screens, but is said seldom evokes applause.

Yet Coolidge tax reduction and federal economy measures are thoroughly approved, and everybody acclaims the President's "safety" and "sanity." The Bruce Barton interview made a tremendous impression in Kansas. It is regarded by many folks as the opening gun in the President's campaign for renomination. But it is plain as a pikestaff that if Calvin Coolidge wants to assure himself of the electoral vote of Kansas two years hence, he must mend his agricultural ways.

They are decidedly not Kansas' ways and seemingly nothing the President does in other fields will make them Kansas' ways. It may be remarked in passing that most Kansans insist Mr. Lowden will be a candidate in 1928 whether Mr. Coolidge is or not. The President's Chicago farm federation speech of December, 1925, still ripples in Kansas.

Dr. William M. Jardine looms large in the Kansas farm-political picture. He is immensely popular in his home State, which takes pride in the first Kansas ever Secretary of Agriculture. But he continues to be severely criticized for his stand on farm relief policies.

The Republican state convention at Topeka and Wichita, held tonight and Saturday, slightly cooler tonight with frost in exposed places; gentle west to north winds.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight with frost in exposed places; gentle west to north winds.
Southern New England: Fair, slightly cooler tonight with light to heavy frost in the interior; Saturday fair, moderate northwest winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight, cooler in Vermont and on the Maine coast; heavy frost in interior; Saturday fair, moderate northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time—75th meridian)	
Albany.....	50
Atlantic City.....	50
Boston.....	50
Buffalo.....	42
Calgary.....	38
Chicago.....	32
Denver.....	32
Des Moines.....	38
Eastport.....	32
Halifax.....	32
Havana.....	62
Helena.....	38
Kansas City.....	52
Los Angeles.....	62
Memphis.....	60
Montreal.....	42
New Orleans.....	68
New York.....	50
Philadelphia.....	48
Pittsburgh.....	44
Portland, Me.....	32
San Francisco.....	54
St. Louis.....	52
St. Paul.....	52
Seattle.....	50
Tampa.....	50
Washington.....	48

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 11:55 a. m.; Saturday, 12:18 a. m.
Light at all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

HOLLAND BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING ORDER NOW
Hyacinths (named varieties)..... \$1.50
Tulips (named varieties)..... \$1.50
Parrot Tulips (mixed varieties)..... \$1.50
Crocus (White, Blue or Striped)..... \$1.50
Crocus (mixed varieties)..... \$1.50
Leave selection of names and varieties to us and for list, 5% discount on lots of 50, 10% discount on lots of 100.
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New Fall Clothing
Footwear and Luggage for Your Whole Family
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Imagine! 43 new styles—in a special purchase
Misses' silk or velveteen dresses, \$25
(Cotton)
Tailored dresses that look STYLE but spell BUSINESS—styles for the most fashionable luncheon or tea—dinner dresses with a sophisticated air—filmy dance dresses—featuring among other new style notes, these—
Appliques of velvet (cotton)
Period gowns with basques
Bloused silhouette
Velveteen (cotton) with taffeta
Plenty of BLACK in all types
All in sizes 14 to 20
Misses' better dress shop—fourth floor

BACK BAY GETS PARKING NOTICE

Special Squad in District to Enforce Law and Help the Motorist

Enforcement of the regulations of the Board of Street Commissioners whereby the parking of automobiles in the public streets for more than one hour between the hours of 1 a. m. and 6 p. m. and in front of any public building, church or place of amusement throughout the 24 hours of the day are forbidden, is today in charge of Capt. James Laffey and 12 special policemen in that part of Boston lying to the westward and southwestward of Charles and Cambridge Streets and the Park Square district.

Because of unusual traffic congestion in certain crowded business and cross-town streets, particular attention is being given to enforcement of these regulations by Captain Laffey and his squad in the Back Bay district.

While, strictly speaking, the more rigid enforcement of the parking regulations will result in effect on Tuesday, the captain and his specially detailed officers did not get fairly started on the work until yesterday, so far as the greater part of the Back Bay district is concerned.

Where They Are Working
The streets and thoroughfares to which particular attention is now being given by the parking regulating force include Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue where the park department regulations are practically the same as those promulgated by the street commissioners, Marlboro, Newbury and Arlington Streets, Boylston Street from Hemenway to Charles Street, Massachusetts Avenue from Harvard Bridge to Columbus Avenue, Providence Street, St. James Avenue, Stuart Street, Park Square, Broadway from Park Square to Washington Street, Columbus Avenue from Park Square to Dartmouth Street, and Huntington Avenue from West Newton Street to Boylston Street.

So far as compliance with the laws regulating parking in these streets becomes well established, Captain Laffey and his men will extend their campaign of the enforcement to the rules to other most frequented streets and avenues. Even now, when possible, the captain details men from the more congested streets to observe conditions in other parts of his large territory and to warn unwary car operators that any violation of the laws will be strictly enforced.

In Court Next Week
The police now have the names of many offenders against the one hour parking restriction and it is the intention of Captain Laffey to summon them into the municipal courts next week.

The enforcement of the parking laws to the letter where the street commissioners have made no exception to the regulations began in the downtown or strictly business and

MILTON READY TO HONOR ROAD

Program for Celebrating Centennial of First Railroad Is Out

Preparations for the centennial celebration of the first American railway were completed today when the official program was made public. Commemorative exercises will be held Sunday in the Milton churches and on Monday the historic significance of the celebration will be made much of in the public schools.

Tuesday is to be Milton's great day and the civic exercises begin at 10 a. m. in East Milton Square. It is announced that in the event of unfavorable weather these civic exercises will be held in Ellsworth Hall, opposite the railroad station.

Governor Fuller, A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Charles A. Ross, president of the Quincy City Council; Henry M. Faxon, president of the Granite Railway Company, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, are to be the speakers.

Featuring the exercises will be the presentation to Milton of a commemorative bronze tablet. Mrs. Frances M. Adams, granddaughter of Gridley Bryant, is to unveil the tablet which will be formally presented by Warren Prince Landers, chairman of the committee. Formal acceptance will be by Roger Wolcott, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Milton.

Following the exercises the public is invited to visit the historical exhibit in the East Milton railroad station from 2 to 3 p. m. while from 3 to 5 p. m. the president and directors of the Granite Railway Company will receive all visitors at the incline in the West Quincy granite quarries.

The centennial committee of Milton is as follows: Warren Prince Landers, Miss Eleanor P. Martin, Mrs. Stephen P. Furd, Percy E. Sheldon and Philip L. Spaulding.

SHIPBUILDING IS ACTIVE
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—Current American shipbuilding continues at a high level, according to a report by the Department of Commerce showing 214 steel vessels and 26 wooden ships under construction for private shipowners on Sept. 1, 1926. The gross tonnage of the two classes is 275,242 tons.

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General Agent, Concord, N. H.
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One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America
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BROOKLINE ALLSTON LYNN
NEWBURYPORT SALEM BEVERLY
44 State Street 256 Essex Street 250 Cabot Street
7 Market Square, Amesbury 6 High Street, Danvers

Pilence's
BOSTON
Imagine! 43 new styles—in a special purchase
Misses' silk or velveteen dresses, \$25
(Cotton)
Tailored dresses that look STYLE but spell BUSINESS—styles for the most fashionable luncheon or tea—dinner dresses with a sophisticated air—filmy dance dresses—featuring among other new style notes, these—
Appliques of velvet (cotton)
Period gowns with basques
Bloused silhouette
Velveteen (cotton) with taffeta
Plenty of BLACK in all types
All in sizes 14 to 20
Misses' better dress shop—fourth floor

Garage
Artistic, Individual Haircutting
Expert care given the hair and nails.
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commercial part of Boston on Sept. 1. Since that time hundreds of automobilists have been summoned into the courts and have been fined and warned by the judges.

Captain Laffey is making every attempt to impose no hardships upon the business men and citizens in the enforcement of the law as laid down by the street commissioners. He is conducting this campaign as one of education as well as one of enforcement.

OPPOSITION VOICED TO POLITICAL LEVY
Conservative Workingmen Describe It as a "Disgrace"

By Special Cable
SCARBOROUGH, Oct. 8.—Dame Caroline Bridgman, in her presidential address at the opening of the national conference of the Conservative delegates here, appealed to the law-abiding constitutionalists in trade unionism to lead their radical fellow-members into wiser ways. On the resolution proposed by Sir Arnold Gridley of Rugby urging the legislation to amend the existing law affecting trade unionism, making illegal any strike without a secret ballot of the members of the union concerned first being taken, to abolish mass picketing and strikers molesting a man's family, and to require the national accounts of the trade unions to be audited by qualified accountants, Sir Leslie Scott, ex-Solicitor-General, declared that trade unionism formed an essential wheel in the machinery of our country, and he added, "there is no doubt that the restrictions on the work an individual is allowed to perform have been carried to too great lengths."

Several workingmen delegates spoke in favor of the resolution. One described the present political levy on union funds as a disgrace. "This is tyranny," he said. "There is far more victimization after a strike than many of you know."

Another resolution, carried with a few dissentients, asked for a change in the law to make it illegal for any employer to make membership in a union a condition of employment.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
A. Frances Kruger, Hollywood, Calif.
David T. Kruger, Hollywood, Calif.
John E. Fowley, San Francisco, Calif.
Francis C. Cox, New York City.
Mrs. Max G. McCord, Concord, N. H.
Louis H. West, Bakersfield, Calif.
Mrs. Rosa Rupert Lindley, New York City.
Mrs. J. H. Levent, New York City.
Miss Vivian A. Levent, New York City.
Mrs. Ethel M. Levy, Rochester, N. Y.
Percy Levy, Rochester, N. Y.
John E. Knight, Lynn, Mass.
R. W. Macaulay, Lynn, Mass.
Samuel Katz, St. James, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Cochran, Covington, Ky.
Mrs. Arthur L. Selby, Ft. Mitchell, Ky.

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"Blue Crane"
Sheer, Service Weight
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Guaranteed—We will replace without charge any pair that runs, rips or tears—in all the new fall shades—\$1.50 per pair.

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The Store for Thrifty People
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We Are Now Located in Our Temporary Departments
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On His TENTH Trip
Mr. Ilgard, who knows these countries intimately and speaks their languages, will accompany a small party to sail Dec. 30, the ideal date for ideal travel.
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We Deliver Everywhere
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Eight Trains To the West Daily
The Twentieth Century Limited
Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.
The Chicago Special
Leaves Boston 10:15 a. m.
Southwestern Limited
Leaves Boston 2:00 p. m.
The Wolverine
Leaves Boston 3:15 p. m.
Cleveland Limited
Leaves Boston 3:40 p. m.
Western Express
Leaves Boston 6:10 p. m.
Buffalo Express
Leaves Boston 7:35 p. m.
New York State Express
Leaves Boston 11:00 p. m.
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

BROCKTON FAIR NEARING CLOSE

Malden Man Wins in the Modified Marathon Race Over 10-Mile Course

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special).—Another large crowd attended the Brockton Fair today. At noon it was estimated that about 50,000 persons were on the grounds.

There were 39 starters in the modified marathon race of 10 miles on the track Thursday night. "Jimmie" Henigan of Malden, running under the colors of the Dorchester Club, was the winner in 55:05 minutes. Jack Lamb of Biddeford, Me., was second, and Rhunar Ohman of Randolph, third. Paul Harrington of the B. A. A. broke the Brockton Fair record for pole vaulting with a jump of 12 ft. 2 in.

Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, was the honored guest of Brockton yesterday, and with Fred F. Field, president of the society, visited the fair. He was accompanied by a delegation of city officials, including Edward P. Condon, his secretary; Charles L. Harding, street commissioner; George H. Johnson, city collector. Mayor Harold D. Bennett of Brockton assisted in receiving the guests.

It was a gala day for the exhibitors of cattle, dogs, poultry, vegetables and about everything else imaginable, and the judges were kept more than busy. L. V. Wilson of St. Paul, Minn., acted as judge of Guernsey cattle. James G. Watson of Brandon, Vt., was judge of Ayrshires. The Guernsey show is said to be the largest ever held in the East.

In the horse show rings the entries of Miss Jean Brown Scott are leading all other exhibitors by a wide margin. Miss Scott's horses are entered in the harness classes and indications point that she will repeat her success of 1925 when she completed the week's program ahead of all other contestants.

One of the pleasing attractions to more than 11,000 patrons in the grandstand was the singing of soloists with the bands. Madame Vesta Wilk Thuyden of Worcester, Miss Theresa Sprague of Brockton and Miss Edna Joyce of New York were the soloists.

The home and school garden exhibits were awarded prizes Thursday. One of the best was that of Joseph Ricci of the Shaw School, Brockton.

Pantalettes
\$1.95
Heavy quality Rayon Pantalettes to wear under frocks. In channel red, bois de rose, golden wheat, brown, jungle green, navy tan, gray and black. Shirred cuff finished.
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There is no place in New England where you can get better satisfaction or service in Dry Cleaning or Dyeing than at COLLETS.
Buy your rug cleaning. We have a new Rug Cleaning Machine which cleans without injury to texture of rug or carpet.
Are your furs ready for winter? Have them cleaned by experts.
Work comes to us from all over New England and we have hundreds of testimonials. Our prices are right.
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Also Concord, Nashua, Portsmouth, Laconia.
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Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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who received first prize for a pumpkin weighing 65½ pounds. Nineteen pumpkins were shown in this contest with an aggregate of 800 pounds.
The swine exhibit at the fair has been a big drawing card. Victor Rice, professor of animal husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, judged all the classes. The leading winners thus far are: F. E. Kite & Sons of St. Paul, Mo., in the Berkshire section. I. T. Hickman & Sons, Marion, O., led the Chester White exhibitors.

Spurred by announcements of prizes for cleanliness, the food tent owners at the fair have extended themselves in keeping their dining places clean and neat. There are more tents than ever this year and officials declare that conditions could not be surpassed.

NEW CHICAGO HOTEL OPENS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Hotel La Salle, for 17 years a nationally known institution here, is to be continued as a hotel after the Stevens Hotel is opened in this city. It was stated by E. J. Stevens, manager of the La Salle and for whom the new building of 3000 rooms is named. Mr. Stevens said that several reports had come to his attention that the La Salle is to be remodeled into an office building when the Stevens Hotel is in operation and that he can say definitely that this is not to be done.

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Preserving Season Is Here
All Supplies for Home Canning
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For Every Home Need
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Noiseless-Accurate-Time
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"TELECHRON TIME"
Clark & Mills Electric Co.
374 Brattle Street (Our New Store)
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The Idle Hour
32-34 BRATTLE STREET
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ZINOVIEFF GETS POOR RECEPTION

Communist Oppositionists Are Voted Down by an Overwhelming Majority

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Gregory Zinovieff accompanied by several of his closest adherents invaded his former stronghold at Leningrad and addressed the factory Communist branches, but judging from the reports published here, his efforts were even more unsuccessful than those of Trotsky, Saperonoff and other opposition leaders made to obtain a majority vote against the Central Committee policy in various Moscow party branches. Zinovieff spoke in the big Putiloff factory, denouncing the growth of the rich peasants and private capital, also criticizing the alleged lack of democracy within the party, but the meeting passed a resolution against the opposition by 1375 votes to 25. Some of the factory branches refused to listen to the opposition spokesmen at all.

The continuation and extension of the agitation of the Opposition leaders evokes a growing demand from the adherents of the Central Committee majority that the Communist Party Conference meeting on Oct. 25 take decisive steps to discipline the Opposition and prevent it from spreading all over the country. The American Communist Party has published a resolution, endorsing the stand of the Central Committee against Trotsky and Zinovieff.

A leading editorial in the Communist Party organ, Pravda, in which there will be no open legalized discussion within the Communist ranks regarding controversial points raised by Trotsky, Zinovieff and other leaders of the opposition. Pravda declares that discussion would be harmful, because it would give aid and comfort to those groups desiring the introduction of general political democracy within Russia, and because it would interfere with the regular practical work of the party.

It further pronounces any discussion as superfluous, declaring that the party has already rejected the Opposition proposals several times, and that 90 per cent of the members of the central and control committees, besides all the party organizations, support the viewpoint of the majority. Pravda summarizes cases: "The recognition of the right of the Opposition factionists to come out at any meetings, on any occasion, without the consent of the party authorities, would be a recognition that the party is not united. Discussion under such conditions would be the legalization of factional groupings and the formation of factions within the party. The Opposition puts forth the demand for discussion as its next tactical demand. The party must reject this demand. The party does not wish discussion."

POLAND DESIRES FULL SECURITY

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Oct. 8.—The United States delegation to the League of Nations, in favor of regional agreements for the limitation of armaments, cannot consent to any agreement which would make a European treaty for limitation dependent in any way on the United States, the delegates informed the sub-committee of the disarmament conference in connection with the Polish proposal to bring in the question of sea-power. The suggestion was advanced on the grounds that no agreement between European powers would suffice to which Great Britain and the United States were not parties. But the American idea of regional agreements is limited to the Continent which, in the American view, should make its own arrangements.

The Polish delegation, which undoubtedly voices the views of France in this matter, pushed forward another proposal which maintained that no agreement of a regional nature would be satisfactory which did not give complete security to the states concerned by the organization of a system of mutual assistance against all aggression. The Amer-

ican view was that if this were accepted it would defeat any possibility of regional or local agreements. General Nolan pointed out that the crux of the question lay in the interpretation of the word security. If it meant a reasonable degree of protection against the danger of probable aggression, then he was prepared to accept such a definition, but he did not consider it possible for these powers which entered such regional pacts to obtain complete security from outside aggression and at the same time reduce their armaments. The Polish proposition, however, was approved by nine delegations, consisting mainly of the usual French bloc. Those opposing numbered eight, namely, the United States, Japan, Italy, Argentina, Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Holland. Great Britain refrained from expressing its view on the ground that the question of security at the most was entirely a political issue and outside the purview of a technical body, but if, as the American delegation believed, the object of the Polish proposal was to apply the principle of the Geneva protocol, then Great Britain, which had opposed compulsory arbitration, would certainly be found in the final discussion on the American side.

GEN. VON SEECKT CASE UNSETTLED

President von Hindenburg Tries to Straighten Out Ex-Prince Incident

By Wireless
BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Contrary to expectations the Seeckt incident is still unsettled. President von Hindenburg is desirous of bringing about a conciliatory result, to which end he has had lengthy and separate conferences with General von Seeckt and Dr. Gessler, expressing it is stated, strong disapproval at the former's indiscretion. The Chancellor is to confer with the President. On the other hand, the arrival in Berlin of the German minister of justice, Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Herr Bell, Minister of Justice, and then proceeded to the Reichstag, where he had a long conference with the board of the Center Party.

Every effort is being made by that party to retain Gen. von Seeckt because he is a Roman Catholic. Dr. Gessler, it is generally believed, will persist in his determination to co-operate no longer with Gen. von Seeckt after this breach of confidence in which determination all the Cabinet members sympathize. The Social Democrat organ, Vorwärts, says it is a question whether Parliament or the military shall be the decisive factor in Germany, whether democracy or militarism shall rule.

The Vossische Zeitung believes that the incident is merely one of a long series of differences between General von Seeckt and Dr. Gessler—the last straw.

The ex-Prince's participation in maneuvers, it is stated, was the direct result of the ex-Crown Princess's wish to see her eldest son in the army. Through the mediation of his wife, who is a friend of the Princess, General von Seeckt finally permitted the young ex-Prince to participate, not, however, as an officer, but as a private.

The loss to the Reichswehr, should General von Seeckt go, would be serious as, thanks to his efforts, it is one of the best trained armies in the world, of which, it is said, that every private now knows as much as a sergeant before war.

GREEKS WELCOME BULGARIAN PARTY
By Special Cable
SOFIA, Oct. 8.—A party of Bulgarian journalists and merchants on their way to Salonika to visit the international fair which opened

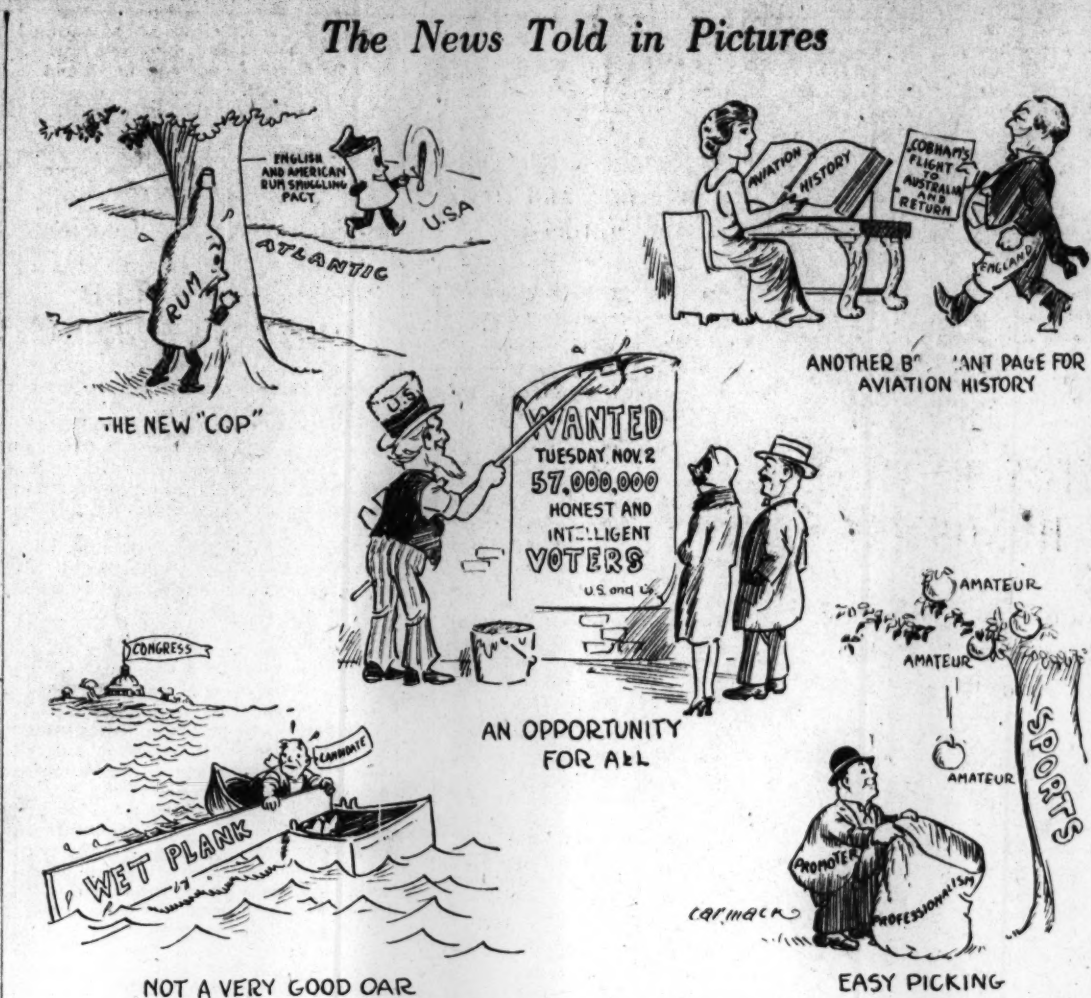
Nathan H. Weil Insurance
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Flower Service
For 35 Years Warendorff's House of Flowers
has been handling for its patrons sweet messages of good cheer. Gradually this service has been extended to meet the growing demand.

RUDELCO Olive Oil
The use of Rudelco Olive Oil in cooking converts fried dishes into truly delicious and nourishing foods.
There is no real substitute for pure olive oil.
A thought for today
By straining the oil it can be used again and again, making it very economical.
Please write us if your grocer cannot supply you with Rudelco Olive Oil.
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NOT A VERY GOOD OAR

DEBT TEXT NOT TO BE CHANGED

Proposed French Reservations Are Regarded as a Mere Gesture

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 8.—Certain misunderstandings regarding the significance of the Government's intentions in the matter of debts are reflected in Washington dispatches. It should therefore be emphasized that the procedure envisaged in France, though useful as a method of obtaining the consent of Parliament, cannot legally imply an alteration of the Béranger-Mellon text. The Chamber has only the alternatives of accepting or rejecting the agreement.

Any statements which may be added either in the form of a separate interpretive resolution or reservations contained in the preamble, or even a purely oral declaration from the Premier will merely have such force as any statement of policy not given legislative sanction would have.

A dilemma is posed both here and apparently in America as to what purpose such an academic expression of hope can truly serve. Either it will be meant seriously, and in that case America as well as France must take it seriously, or it is an empty utterance which changes nothing and becomes foolish, because it produces irritation.

Whatever is done should be regarded simply as a gesture. The

BELGIUM FACES COAL SHORTAGE
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—Belgium is experiencing a serious coal shortage owing to the failure of the Rhenish Westphalian Syndicate of Essen to make deliveries. What coal is available is sold at exorbitant prices and is subject to long delay. Daily thousands of tons pass through Antwerp, en route to England, while Belgium industry languishes through lack of fuel. The gas works are most affected and may have to operate part time. No coal from the Essen combine reached Belgium in September. Meanwhile, the Government has requisitioned 100,000 tons for the railways, and gas works officials have gone to Essen in an endeavor to expedite shipments.

Norfolk Hosiery Co.
Selling Out Our
\$1.65 Chiffon
As long as they last
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Open Evenings
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Baby Week
at McCreery's
October 11th to 16th

A Semi-Annual Sale!

Everything for baby—undergarments, dresses, carriage covers, blankets, bassinets—dainty, up-to-date, practical—will be offered for the week at surprisingly low prices as the items listed below will show you.

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gesture is one which America can take precisely as much notice of as it pleases, but it is not purposeless inasmuch as it gives the French deputies sense for having absolved their political conscience. Possibly the reservations will have ultimate consequences, but for the moment it will be sufficient to consider them as dictated by domestic politics and having chiefly a domestic interest. In the shape proposed at present any vote outside the actual text cannot have more than a unilateral application.

SPANISH ENVOY TO GET INSTRUCTIONS

By Special Cable
MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Spanish Ambassador in Paris has arrived in Madrid to receive instructions for the forthcoming conversations between the Spanish and French Governments about Tamlar.

Later there will be an exchange of viewpoints between these countries and Great Britain. Italy, also may be called in to participate in the negotiations if circumstances necessitate.

HOHENZOLLERN COMPENSATION
By Wireless
BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The compromise in the Hohenzollern compensation problem has been signed by representatives of the former rulers and the state and laid before the senior committee of the Prussian Diet. It will come before the Diet next week.

An interesting fact is that among the many paragraphs is one concerning the retention of the palace and grounds at Homburg-vor-der-Höhe as a possible residence for the former Kaiser and his consort, if they should desire it.

ALBANIANS ARRESTED
By Wireless
ROME, Oct. 8.—Yesterday the Italian police arrested in Bari 45 Albanians who were found holding a secret meeting. Important documents have been seized and after examination, 27 were liberated. Complete reserve is being maintained in the police investigations.

Personal Greeting Cards
for Christmas and the New Year
Engraved with your name to match sentiment.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ORDER NOW
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 1862
Engraving Dept.
57-61 Franklin St.
Near Washington Street, Boston

Champions of Five Nations Will Compete in Oratory

England, France, Canada, Mexico and United States to Be Represented at Washington

WASHINGTON—Canada will open the contest for first honors in the finals of the international oratorical contest, to be held in the Washington Auditorium on Oct. 15. This was determined by drawings made on behalf of the five participating nations by Marc Peter, the Minister of Switzerland. The speakers, their subjects, and the order in which they will appear on the program, follow: Herbert Moran of Toronto, Can. "Canada's Part in the New World." William Meades Newton of Liverpool, Eng. "The British Empire." Herbert Wenig of Hollywood, Calif. "The Constitution of the United States."

Jose Munoz Cota of Mexico City, Mex. "Bolivar and the Latin American Peoples."

Maxime Raymond Puel of Nancy, France, "The French Government."

Each speaker will be introduced by strains from his national anthem, rather than by the words of the chairman. The chairman of the meeting will make a group presentation of the orators immediately after the curtain rises. Then President Coolidge will speak. Next the contestants will be introduced solely by strains of music.

The contestants, three of whom will speak in English, one in Spanish, and one in French, will be judged by multi-lingual judges from leading universities in the United States and abroad. In addition to a program containing the usual details concerning the contestants, there will be English translations of the speeches of the Mexican and French champions.

The opportunity to hear these three languages used by youthful orators who have proven their talent as public speakers is attracting particular interest throughout the high schools and colleges of the country. The public speaking and romance language departments of near-by universities and other local institutions have requested large numbers of tickets.

ADVERTISING BENEFITS URGED ON BRITISH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Higham, in an address before the Royal Advertising Club said that British firms needed to advertise more to reduce the selling cost of goods. He named six things which at present should be widely advertised throughout Great Britain: "To teach the way of good health, to create a better feeling in industry, to prove to the public the advantage of buying identified, trade-marked articles, to explain to the public the disadvantage of having too many lawyers in Parliament, to teach people the advantages of living in the suburbs instead of in the thickly populated city areas, and to explain the joy of work."



Interwoven
Toe and Heel
Socks
Wonderful Color Mixtures
Lisle—Silk—Cashmere
Charles & David
232 Massachusetts Avenue
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BOSTON

Brilliant Performance and Greatly Improved Gas Mileage

"Performance like Hudson's" has long been the goal of fine car builders.

Only the costliest approach its brilliancy of action, smoothness and effortless power. The lesser cars talk of everything except performance when Hudson is mentioned.

Now with even greater performance the new model Hudsons give vastly improved gasoline mileage. They are even smoother. Power is increased. No car surpasses Hudson's reputation for acceleration, speed and flexibility. Yet fuel consumption compares with light cars of no performance distinction.

These great Hudson results are not accidental. They are the sum of years of alert pace-making leadership.

The famous Super-Six principle eliminates vibration and makes possible sustained top performance without injury to the car.

Hudson introduced oil ventilation. Easy adjustments take up chassis wear. Roller tappets give longer, quieter operation. The balanced propeller shaft eliminates noise and rumbles.

With its greater chassis, greater performance and greater economy the new model Hudsons are more beautiful in line, colors, and appointment. They are the greatest values in Hudson history.

The New Model HUDSON Super-Six

Hudson Coach, \$1195 Hudson Brougham, \$1495 Hudson 7-Pass. Sedan, \$1595

F. O. P. Detroit, Plus War Excise Tax

Standard Equipment Includes: Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Rear View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

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ART OF WINDOW
DRESSING SHOWMen From Stores in Every
New England State En-
rolled in Class

The art of attractive window dressing is being revealed by J. Duncan Williams, national display director of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, under whose auspices the New England Window Display School is being held at the Bellevue Hotel.

Backed by 25 years of experience, Mr. Williams is spreading a message of beauty and uniformity among his class of 20 men, representing stores in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, which meets every day, from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Actual store windows have been temporarily built in Room 36 on the fourth floor of the hotel about which the class gathers with notebooks in hand ready to make sketches of what they see. The window is filled with coats, hats, gloves and other articles, with seasonal decorations to carry out the scheme in a most fitting manner. Everything in the window is arranged to harmonize with its neighbor, both in color and general effect, with ample space between the articles displayed.

The subject of overcrowding, by the way, is a favorite one with Mr. Williams, and he has the following to say on it:

"Good displays should always be artistic. If the goods permit—but certainly never overcrowded and always showing the articles in the setting in which they are to be used. Overcrowding of window space with smaller towns and cities in outlying districts, is a fault which cannot be overlooked in a city the size of Boston," continued Mr. Williams, "and brands the store in which the displays appear as cheap and second rate."

Through good display windows, like a great painting by a famous artist, need to be carefully planned with emphasis upon composition. Some three or four articles which the store desires to advertise specially should be chosen for the major group and then the background of others skillfully set up so as not to detract attention from the main figures. It must always be remembered that a store must not try to load its whole contents into the window at one time.

Among other points Mr. Williams gave on the art of window dressing were these: "Good window displays attract buyers; increase sales; advertise their town; and build business for the community. . . . Stores with artistic and appealing windows probably back up their displays with real store service. . . . Many sales are made because goods are being temptingly displayed, rather than because the buyers actually need the articles when purchased. . . . Women are great window shoppers, and the value of good display windows becomes greatly increased when we realize that women buy about 85 per cent of the things used in the homes."

Through good display windows, the public is educated in styles as well as new developments in articles manufactured. . . . A town tends to be known by the quality of its store windows."

The school which was promoted by the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association is unique in the fact that it travels wherever needed, thus saving stores the extra expense of transportation to a distant point. Recently it held a session in New York and plans are underway to do likewise in Harrisburg, Pa., Los Angeles and Fort Worth. Calls have come from all over the country from merchants eager to improve their show windows.

HOME-MADE DRESSES

ARE EXHIBITED

Winners of Youth's Companion
Contest to Show Work

Editors of the Youth's Companion are hosts at a fashion fête to be given by that publication today and Saturday at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. This fashion fête is the exhibition of dresses made in a contest conducted by the Youth's Companion held during July and August among girls between the ages of 11 and 21 years, inclusive.

The contest was held to encourage girls everywhere to make their own dresses and to make them with a true understanding of the application of color and line as well as style, to their own individual types. The dresses were judged, not by price alone but by results obtained in proportion to the amount expended.

Among the 17 prize-winners are three Massachusetts girls, chosen from among 1667 competitors. The three are: Miss Marcia Hoyle, 21, Wellesley, 320; her copy of a Czechoslovakian peasant dress shown; Rita Mae Hutchins, 12, Brookville, 310 for her natural color pongee dress, smocked with green silk; Janet Sackett, 13, Springfield, 310 for her lavender linen middie dress.

The judges were Miss Margie Haugh, head of sewing at Simmons College; Miss Ethel Rogers Browne, director of the handwork shop, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Miss Frances O'Gorman of Filene's clothing information bureau; and Miss Helen Koues of New York City, fashion editor of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Of the entrants 31 in the senior division were from Massachusetts and 47 in the junior division were from Massachusetts. Over 200 of the best dresses entered in the contest, together with charts showing the pictures, and descriptive material written by the girls who made the dresses, will be on exhibition.

ECONOMIC ADVISER SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Prof. E. W. Kemmer of Princeton has sailed on the liner Ebro for Ecuador and Bolivia at the invitation of the governments of those countries to act as adviser on finance, currency, banking, taxation, railroads and other matters. These are his fifth and tenth missions to foreign countries as economic adviser.

Dots and Dashes
Said to Be GoingNew Haven Road Expected to
Be Operating Entirely by
Telephone in 1929

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Declaring that "the telegraph is fast becoming a thing of the past," H. A. Shepard, general superintendent of electric transmission and communication of the New Haven Railroad, said here last night that by the end of 1929 the road expected to be operating 100 per cent by telephone.

Printing telegraph equipment, however, will probably be placed in service between headquarters and divisional points, he asserted. Mr. Shepard was speaking at a meeting of the New Haven Railroad Club.

"I am free to predict," he continued, "that we will be about the first railroad in the country of any size to reach 100 per cent operation by telephone."

The New Haven Railroad at the present time, according to Mr. Shepard, has 21 miles of telephone dispatching circuits.

TEXTILE TALKS

AWAIT MILLERS

Manufacturers Will Study
Possibilities of New Na-
tional Institute

Robert Amory of Boston, member of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will speak on the establishment and the purpose of the institute during one of the meetings on the second day of the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers here, Oct. 13 and 14.

Russell H. Leonard, first vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will preside during the discussion of the possibilities and possibilities of the Cotton-Textile Institute. A motion picture of cotton-growing in Egypt will be shown following the meeting.

Officers will be elected at a business session at 2:30 o'clock. Long draft spinning, merchandising and second rate cotton will be the topics which will be considered by speakers at the open forum, which will be held immediately after the election of officers. Henry C. Everett Jr., treasurer of Winthrop Mills, Woburn, S. C., will be the chairman.

William B. MacColl, president of the association, will be toastmaster at the closing banquet. Speakers will be announced within the next few days by Russell T. Fier, secretary. Plans for the Style Show, which will be the predominant event of the first day, are being completed by a committee headed by John S. Lawrence, head of the New England Council.

Several of the leading manufacturers are having dresses made of the most beautiful cotton fabrics produced in the country and these will be shown in evening with professional models from New York as the mannequins. Arrangements have already been made to have at least 30 morning, afternoon and evening dresses shown and they will all be advance fashion displays.

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 8

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (322.4 Meters)
9 p. m.—A three-act play "Paddy Turner" by the Saint George's Dramatic Club, under the direction of Mrs. R. R. Gander, with music between acts by members of Saint George's Choir.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WV, Boston, (425 Meters)
4 p. m.—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 4:15—Talk. 4:20—Vocal and piano selections by Jimmie Gallagher.
5:05—Live-stock and meat report. 5:15—Jimmie Gallagher. 5:20—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:30—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:35—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:40—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:45—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:50—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 5:55—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:00—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:05—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:10—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:15—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:20—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:25—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:30—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:35—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:40—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:45—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:50—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 6:55—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 7:00—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 7:05—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 7:10—The "Lullaby" and his "Rin-fanians." 7:15—The "Lullaby" 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MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CURB STATE TAXATION

Convention Hears Costs of
Government Are Near Na-
tion's War-Time Peak

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Declaring that rising taxes in the states are almost keeping up with the tax reductions made in Washington, that tax-exempt securities are being issued at a rate of \$1,300,000,000 a year, that only one state in the Union, Massachusetts, is now following a "pay-as-you-go" policy and that states are increasing accumulated indebtedness by "startling systems of financing," James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressing the annual convention here, declared that "there is no greater popular delusion than the common belief that tax relief is an accomplished fact."

Mr. Emery, in recommending definite and sweeping remedies for the alleged piling up of State indebtedness, asserted that "we save at Washington and waste in the State capitals."

Government costs are today taking one-seventh or one-eighth of the whole national income, he declared, and are absorbing one-half of the country's national surplus. There is danger that the country's accumulated prosperity may be absorbed by the growing demands of local taxation.

State Taxes Up 87 Per Cent
Between 1919 and 1924 federal taxes declined 39 per cent, Mr. Emery said, while those of the states increased 87 per cent, and their local subdivisions 56 per cent. In other words, the average American family paid, in that time, \$92.54 less to Washington and \$61.31 more to local government annually. The national indebtedness of \$25,482,000,000 on June 30, 1919, stood on Aug. 30, 1924, at \$19,381,000,000, but, meanwhile, the debt of the states and their subdivisions leaped from \$3,825,000,000 in 1913 to \$11,652,000,000 in 1924.

"The tax burden for the American people for the year will be little more than \$100,000,000 less than during the war peak of 1919," Mr. Emery said. "Our tax situation cries for reform."

The main burden of local taxation is borne by realty, including improvements, Mr. Emery continued. State financial systems now tend to increase the volume of public realty and also public securities which are tax exempt. More than \$40,000,000,000 of the country's \$250,000,000,000 realty valuation represents the steadily increased holdings of non-taxable public property, he said. Local governments are financing themselves and increasing their debts by issuing tax-exempt securities at the rate of \$1,300,000,000 a year, more than \$14,000,000,000 having been issued.

Remedies Proposed
Proposing remedies, Mr. Emery demanded the repeal, in the federal budget, of the additional 1 per cent tax burden placed upon corporations and the reorganization of federal departments, boards and commissions, for economy, as urged by Herbert Hoover. Asserting that a greater opportunity for economy now resides in the state than in the national field, he demanded:

1. That extravagant expenditure be halted and rigid debt limits enforced.
2. Adoption of a "pay-as-you-go" policy.
3. Budgetary control of appropriation and expenditure.
4. Lessen the flow of tax-exempt securities.
5. Abolition of unnecessary and duplicating state boards.

Trade Prospects Favorable
Industries throughout the United States are enjoying remarkable prosper-

ity and business men expect a continuation of the present commercial activity, according to a trade survey compiled by the association. The survey was obtained from a questionnaire submitted to members and the results were reported here.

Not only are current trade and winter prospects favorable, the report says, but employment and wage conditions are on a higher level, with increased figures of production, sales quantities, and sales values reported in many lines. A state of "almost complete industrial peace" prevails. The great majority of members of the organization are enjoying notably favorable conditions. More than 99 per cent of answers to the questionnaire reported industries free of strikes. In 4 per cent of the answers it was learned that strikes had been eliminated altogether.

Among reports submitted to the convention was that of the employment relations committee. During the 10 years, 1916 to 1925, inclusive, it said, the cost of industrial disputes to the country was \$12,982,048,000, divided as follows: employees, \$496,187,000; employers, \$1,804,316,000; and the public, \$10,681,545,000.

**GILBERT MURRAY
LECTURES LISTED**
Harvard Forum Also Scheduled for Oxford Classicist

The first public lecture of the Charles Eliot Norton, professor of poetry at Harvard, will be given on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, in Sanders Theater by Prof. Gilbert Murray, eminent classical and regius professor of Greek at Oxford, who is first holder of the professorship established by the late C. C. Stillman, '89, of New York.

The first lecture will have as its general subject "Tradition" and the other seven lectures in the series will come on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock as follows: Oct. 15, "The Molybde"; Oct. 20, "Metre"; Oct. 22, "Poetic Diction"; Oct. 27, "Architecture"; Oct. 29, "The Heroic Age"; Nov. 3, "Hamlet and Orestes"; Nov. 5, Conclusion.

On Thursday afternoons, at 4:30, beginning Oct. 14, Professor Murray will be in his study, 173 Widener Library, and available for consultation with students under the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University.

**PROF. RAMSAY MUIR
JOINS AMHERST STAFF**
AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—The appointment of Ramsay Muir, former Liberal member of the British Parliament and sometime professor of modern history at the University of Manchester, as a special history lecturer at Amherst College, is announced by President Olds.

Professor Muir will be in residence at Amherst for a month commencing Nov. 12. He is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, has published several historical volumes, and is editor of the Weekly Westminster.

MODERN YOUTH CALLED KINDLY

Educator Finds Them More
Responsive to Ideals Than
Former Generation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The children of today are more intelligent, thoughtful and kindly than the boys and girls of a generation ago, according to Angelo Patri, principal of Public School 45, the Bronx, speaking before the thirtieth convention of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers here.

"The children of today view affairs where their fathers and mothers barely glimpsed them," Mr. Patri declared. "They are more humane and have a livelier sympathy, as well as a keener, kinder sense of humor. Where in days gone by pupils thought it great sport to haze a teacher, our children today take hold and help carry the load the teacher finds too great for his strength."

Utilizing Their Opportunities
"Therein lies one great source of this generation's power. They are too intelligent to waste their energy and their time in destructive attitudes, and they seize each opportunity to push along. Their eagerness to utilize each opportunity to move things ahead moves them ahead spiritually and mentally, as well as physically."

"The boy of today would scorn to say he could not keep the pace his brother set. Often it is she who sets him the pace. She knows what she wants to do."

No Room for Hatred
"The children of today are more reverent than ever before. It is a finer, truer reverence than ever before existed. Their larger acquaintance with the universe has given them a sense of intimate association with all things, which leaves no place for hatred of their fellow beings. Hatred is entirely foreign to their modern conception and striving for reverence in religion."

Ernest E. Cole, counsel of the New York State Department of Education, spoke on the state laws regulating public school administration and the efforts of the State to equalize the burden of school taxation among the several districts and municipalities. He praised the work of school teachers, who, he said, should receive greater compensation, and advocated the employment of a greater proportion of men teachers.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Albert W. Weaver, Buffalo; third vice-president, Mrs. Guerdon E. Miller, Troy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Brodie, Albion; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred H. Rennie, Albany. Mrs. W. A. Saltford, Poughkeepsie, was appointed by the executive board as first vice-president, to succeed Mrs. Weaver. The 1927 convention will be held at Binghamton.

WELFARE WORKER GOING SOUTH
The Family Welfare Society of Boston has granted a leave of absence to Miss Helen Warren, the secretary of its South End district, in order that she may join the Red Cross workers now on duty in Miami. She starts for the South today.

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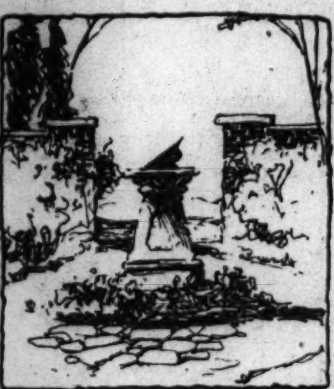
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Palo Alto, Calif.
Special Correspondence
BOB and John met as freshmen at Stanford University here. Their studies being along similar lines, their companionship grew into a firm friendship when they moved into the same fraternity house. As there had been all the while a mutual appreciation of high ideals of manhood, they pledged each other a lifelong friendship on the day of their graduation, when John left for an eastern college to earn higher degrees and Bob entered the business world in California.

Soon Bob married and a little baby boy came into the home. Then Bob passed on. When John learned of the circumstances he at once wrote Bob's wife and he would be responsible for Bob Jr.'s support and education.

This promise was made 23 years ago. It was not always been easy for John to meet this need, for he has a family of his own to educate, but he always has shared with Bob Jr. and across the gulf of human limitation love has reached out.

One of the young men in the last graduating class at Stanford, Bob Jr., a fine type of ideal manhood, worthy of his father and of the sacrifices of his father's friend. And a lovely gift, a reward for high scholarship, is a trip to John's home on the eastern seaboard, where Bob and John will meet for the first time.

North Attleboro, Mass.
Special Correspondence
TWO little chums had made great plans for the coming holiday. They were to go fishing through the ice and provide the suppers in their homes.

But the day before the big event one of the deacons of the church stopped one of them and said: "George, that widow and her family down in the valley are pretty hard up. They didn't have any wood until I took some down this morning. I'm going to take down a couple of cords more for her tomorrow. Do you suppose you could chop it up for her?"

"I'd like to," said George, "but I've got something important to do tomorrow, and everything is all ready."

"All right," said the deacon. "I'll try to manage it sometime myself."

As the deacon was taking his load of wood next day, he saw two boys armed with axes and saws. "We didn't think we could have much fun fishing with this on our minds," said George.

Wool Imports
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Imports of raw wool during the week ended Oct. 2 included 1,376,969 pounds at New York, 1,673,775 at Boston and 1,015,722 at Philadelphia.

**AUTUMN SALE
of
Oriental Rugs**
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN
RUG COMPANY
205 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

Sage-Allen & Co.
Incorporated
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Business
Girls**
solve their clothes
problems quickly
and economically
at Sage-Allen's.

There is the Dress Shop of the Second Floor, with two wonderful groups of dresses at \$25.00 and \$25.50.

At the Coat Department are smart coats of quality fabrics priced from \$35.00.

And the Basement Store is a house of charming clothes— inexpensive little dresses and good-looking utility coats that are equalled at their low prices.

WM. H. POST CARPET CO.
Over 75 Years of Dependable Service
219 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Interior Decorators
FURNITURE—DRAPERIES—RUGS
WALL PAPER—LINOLEUMS

**Schultz
INC.**
COIFFEURS
ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS
HARTFORD, CONN. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Telephone Connection

**Announcing
Complete New
Stocks of
Furniture, Rugs
and Draperies**
The Flint-Bruce
Company
Selling Good Home Furnishings for
35 years at
100 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Individual!
Horsfall-Made Hand-Tailored
Topcoats of Harris Tweeds
VERY SMART
The Luke Horsfall Co.
93 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

**OUR prices for Women's
Furs go as high as
quality demands, and as low
as quality will permit.**
We have different qualities,
but no indifferent qualities.

**Stackpole Moore
TRYON COMPANY**
Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

D. A. R. UNVEIL BRONZE TABLET

Historic Peace Party House
at Pittsfield Memorialized
by State Society

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special).—Following a meeting of the state board this morning, the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention in the Mapewood Hotel, marched to the historic Peace Party House and unveiled a bronze memorial tablet. Mrs. James H. Savery presided at the unveiling exercises. The tablet was accepted for Unity Parish by Mrs. John L. Mansir.

James T. Cushman of New York, president of the Civil Legion and active for many years in patriotic organizations, was the principal speaker at the opening sessions of the convention. He urged that what he termed the "radical menace" be defeated by a turning out of all the voters at the polls, asserting that those who voted in largest numbers were the radicals, the foreign born, the job seekers and the boss element. "Those who neglect their duty are your kind," he said.

The following inscription for the Paul Revere Bell, which is to be hung in Valley Forge, Pa., was accepted: "To the glory of God in memory of Paul Revere, patriot and hero of the War of the Revolution, this State bell is given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts."

Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon of Worcester, retiring state regent, announced her candidacy yesterday afternoon for the office of national vice-president general at the conference in March. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker of Fall River, a former national vice-president general, was among the speakers at a banquet last night. Others at the head table

**Presque Isle Forms
A. P. P. BAXTER CLUB**
PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Oct. 8 (Special).—A Baxter Club has been formed here to further the interests of Percival P. Baxter of Portland for the United States Senate. The club has adopted resolutions to the effect that the liquor question is the most important one before the voters today, and without doubt, the Constitution and laws relating to liquor are being openly and secretly violated by many people.

"A United States Senator is soon to be nominated and elected from Maine," says the resolution, "and when our Senator appears before the Vice-President and the Senate to solemnly swear to support and defend the Constitution, we believe he ought to be a man whose heart is in the cause and who has for years been a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors and who is now a total abstainer."

The Spectator
Established 1916
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham of Pittsburgh"—of Canada has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean, vigorous paper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

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35 years at
100 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Individual!
Horsfall-Made Hand-Tailored
Topcoats of Harris Tweeds
VERY SMART
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"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

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Furs go as high as
quality demands, and as low
as quality will permit.**
We have different qualities,
but no indifferent qualities.

**Stackpole Moore
TRYON COMPANY**
Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

**EXTENSIVE SHOWING
OF
FELTS AND VELOURS
at Moderate Prices**
OUTLET MILLINERY CO.
Main Street, Corner Pratt
HARTFORD, CONN.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
289 Trumbull St. Hartford, Conn.

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ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST OF WEST TO SPEAK

New England Society Sched-
ules Public Meeting

Mrs. Lenora B. Simpkins of Spokane, Wash., president of the Washington Humane Education and Anti-Vivisection Society, is to speak for the New England Anti-Vivisection Society at the first public meeting of the season to be held next Thursday, at 2:30 p. m. in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple.

Mrs. Simpkins is coming from the Pacific Coast in order to attend the International Anti-Vivisection and Humane Congress to be held in Philadelphia, Oct. 17 to 20, at which will be present many distinguished friends of animals from various parts of the world. She will speak of the great increase of interest in her section along anti-vivisection lines.

Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, executive secretary of the New England society, will speak of the growth of anti-vivisection sentiment in the middle West, where she passed a portion of the summer.

Pains for an evening public meeting of the society Oct. 24 will be announced. At that time the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, and Miss Lind-a-Haghey of England will be the speakers.

John Orth, pianist, will play.

Chr. Knudsen
Agent for Manufacturers of Ladies' Novelties in Dresses, Ribbons, Hats, etc. Open for Agencies.

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Narregade 6 Phone Byen 3134

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SLEATOR & CARTER
High Class Tailors
CUT
COURTESY
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11 RUE DES PYRAMIDES, PARIS
(Late Avenue de l'Opera)

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Bookshop You
Will Find
Not Only
Literature, American
magazines and station-
ery, but on the
first floor very pleas-
ant English tea rooms
where light lunches
are served from noon.**

W. H. SMITH & SON
248 Rue de Rivoli (Place de la Concorde)
Paris, France

**Every Mood of Fashion Is
Attractively Presented
In New Modes
in Footwear**
—by I. MILLER
In step with Fifth Avenue, the
smartest of footwear now awaits
your approval in varied and
pleasing combination leathers.
A number of styles very attrac-
tively priced at \$5.50, \$10.00.

ESTABLISHED 1899
Lord's
FOR
DELICIOUS CANDIES
and SODAS
NO. 484 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE

**NEW
ENGLAND
COKE**

COSTS LESS
A TREMENDOUS SAVING ON YOUR FUEL BILL

LASTS AS LONG
TON FOR TON NEW ENGLAND COKE
LASTS AS LONG AS HARD COAL

LESS ASH
BURNS CLEAN—NOTHING LEFT WORTH
SILTING—CLEANER AND BETTER THAN
COAL—DOES NOT INJURE GRATES

**SAVE
WHEN YOU
BUY**

SALES WITH SERVICE
WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU
WE ARE ALWAYS ON CALL TO
HELP YOU SAVE MONEY ON
YOUR FUEL COSTS

**\$13.00
PER
TON**

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND
AT OUR EVERETT PLANT
ON BOSTON HARBOR
FOR MORE THAN
100,000 NEW ENGLAND HOMES

NEW ENGLAND COKE
III DEVONSHIRE STREET
TEL. CONGRESS 8020
BOSTON

Individual!
Horsfall-Made Hand-Tailored
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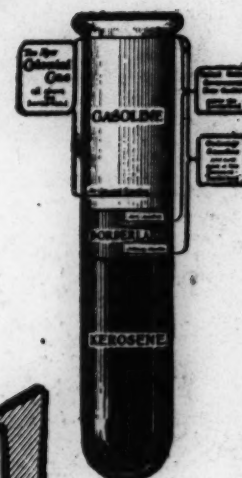
COLONIAL HISTORY

BEACON-COLONIAL history is a sweeping succession of signal achievements - each of which has proven merely the fore-runner of still greater achievements to come.

Sept. 8, 1925

New Colonial Gas

An extra quality gasoline at no extra price - Introduced a year ago, and has met with such unqualified approval from motorists that our sales have more than doubled.



July 16, 1926

Colonial Ethyl

The first Ethyl gasoline in New England. And because it's New Colonial Gas plus Ethyl - the finest Ethyl gas anywhere. Positively prevents knocking - and if carbon forms, makes it work for you. You will find as cold weather approaches, that this gas is especially desirable.



Oct. 7, 1926

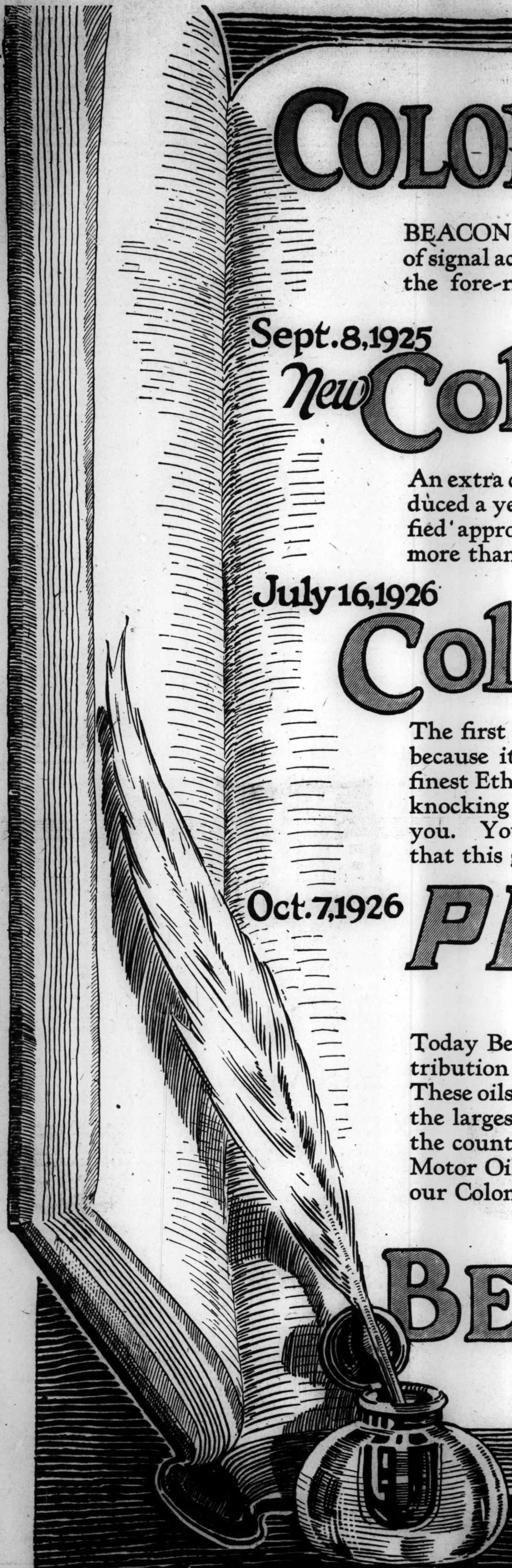
PENNZOIL

(100% PENNSYLVANIA OIL)

Today Beacon Oil Company takes over the distribution of Pennzoil Motor Oils in New England. These oils are produced by the Pennzoil Company, the largest refiners of 100% Pennsylvania oils in the country. In addition to the regular Beacon Motor Oils - Pennzoil Oils will be available at all our Colonial Filling Stations.



BEACON OIL CO.



Stamps of General Interest From Bulgaria, Persia, Greece

A Man of Letters, the Orange Tree, Victory and Missolonghi Are a Few Pointers for Collectors

BULGARIA has added another special issue in honor of a prominent man of letters, and this time the subject chosen combines the roles of patriot and poet. The series consists of three values, 1 leva olive, 2 leva blue-violet, and 4 leva claret, the design showing a head and shoulders portrait of Christo Boteff, and the dates "1876-1926." The stamps are of large size and are surface-printed by the Sofia Bureau of Printing in sheets of 50, on thick white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 11½.

It is said that the stamps were sold out in three days, although the series was intended to be in daily use for two months.

The recently issued 50c. black, showing the ruins of the Cathedral at Sofia has been called in and the stock destroyed. For political reasons it was considered inadvisable to retain this stamp in use, but the action of the authorities admits considerable weakness.

New Series for South African Union

The design for the 6d. denomination of the new bilingual series for the South African Union introduces an old friend in a new guise, and is a compliment to the Orange River Colony. The coloring, too, is appropriate—the orange and green of the Free State of the old days.

The orange tree, the device of the Orange Free State, was the only design used on the postal issues of this South African territory throughout its whole existence as a stamp issuing state, and is familiar to all collectors. The present rendering of this heraldic device differs but little from De La Rue's work of over half a century ago. The oranges which appear on the new stamp have increased very much in size, however, each one being equal in girth to the trunk of the tree itself. It is doubtful whether anything more like them has ever been exported from the country.

Recent changes in Persia herald the appearance of a new issue of postage stamps, and these are now being prepared by the Ministry of Finance. At present, provisionals in various types are being used, the main feature common to all these being the obliteration of the portrait of the ex-Shah.

Methods of Effacement

The method of effacing the features of the ex-ruler varies and some of these expedients are certainly novel. The more regular overprints in the inscription "Regne de Pahlavi 1926," in black, in both Arabic and French, occupying five lines. A design in black, representing the familiar Lion and Sun, obliterated the portrait. In some cases, the effacement of the ex-Shah blotted out with a black smudge. On the other hand matter has come through to Europe franked with stamps which have received no overprint or defacement at all. There are cases where unoverprinted stamps have been used, each one having a small strip of paper pasted over the offending portrait, and it is obvious that this had been done after the stamps had been canceled.

There has been a general shortage of stamps of any kind in the Persian post offices lately, accounted for by the fact that all stamps bearing the portrait of the ex-Shah were called in. During this dearth some supplies of the older issues were brought into use.

Speaking generally, the stamps of Persia are not popular with collectors, although some wonderful specialized collections have been made of these issues. It is a country of bewildering surcharges and overprints, and it would appear that many of these have been brought into being without any real reason. It must be

remembered, however, that the postal needs of Persia are controlled by the Financial Bureau, possibly the most corrupt administration of any country. Under such an administration, it is not surprising to find that an adequate supply of stamps is in demand for daily use is seldom, if ever, allowed for, and provisionals to fill the gap follow one another in quick succession.

The post in Persia on modern lines was one of the Western ideas favored by Shah Nasr-ed-Din, the ruler who tried to make his capital as like his beloved Paris as possible. With French influence in the ascendant, it is not surprising that the first issue emanating from Teheran was printed by a Parisian firm from a copper plate engraved by M. Barre, the well-known French artist in postage stamp design, and the originator of the first type of Greek and some of the early French stamps. That was in 1868, and two years later these plates were sent to Teheran where the work of stamp manufacture was carried out by Persian workmen under French supervision. The first issue to bear the portrait of the King was that prepared at the Austrian Government Printing Office in Vienna, and since then Persian stamp printing contracts have been carried out in France, Austria and Holland. The portrait series which appeared two years ago, bearing the head of the Shah, was designed by M. Henri Chiffert, an artist who achieved considerable fame for his work on the popular "Rol Casque" type of Belgium.

Centenary of Missolonghi

The series to commemorate the centenary of the siege of Missolonghi, a companion issue of the recent Byron commemoratives, proved a failure, and cannot be compared to the production in honor of the poet's last adventure. The original announcement was that a series of five values was to be introduced to commemorate the raising of the siege in 1826. This number was later reduced to three, and when the emission finally made its appearance consisted of one denomination only. It appears that three denominations, each of different design, were prepared by Aspiotis Brothers of Corfu, but these were so lamentably lacking in artistic value that they were suppressed and the issue confined to the 25 lepta, violet.

The design shows a symbolical figure of Victory lamenting over the tomb of the fallen heroes. The long format, are of transverse oblong form, are lithographed on white wove unwatermarked paper, and the method of separation is the familiar zigzag roulette. The issue really commemorates the battle or sortie which terminated the second siege of Missolonghi in 1826. Bolstered by the heroic defense against the Turkish heroism of the town which was held in 1822, and again in 1825, but the official description refers to the siege of the town which is best remembered in connection with Lord Byron.

There is no sign yet of the long expected permanent series for Greece. Difficulties in arranging the contract for printing the new stamps appears to be the real cause for the delay. A full description of the selected designs, colors and denominations, it will be remembered, appeared here many months ago.

R. F. H.

MRS. FERGUSON WINS POINT

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—On a point of order a resolution demanding the immediate resignation of Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor, in keeping with her campaign promise to Dan Moody, Attorney-General and Governor-elect in the Governor's race, was lost in the state Senate a few minutes after the House had passed it.

Fall Hats \$8.00 and \$10.00. Topcoats from England and Scotland \$50 to \$75.

Co's Inc.

HABERDASHERS

32 Vernon Street, Springfield, Mass.

HICKEY FREEMAN

Fall Clothes Are In!

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE

On Main Street

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield Public Market

1427-1429 Main Street

14-16-18-20-22 Harrison Avenue

We carry a most complete line of high grade food products. Fine fruits and vegetables, pure sea food, dairy products, our own bakery goods, delicatessen department, a full line of Groceries, fine meats, poultry and provisions.

FALLS

Twenty Vernon Street

Springfield, Mass.

Women's Handkerchiefs,

25c to \$10.00 each

Men's Handkerchiefs,

50c to \$6.00 each

Sales billed Jan. 1st

ORDER NOW

Charge Accounts Solicited

The Beauty Box

Wide Marcel Waving

Expert Operators in All Lines

Room 405 1527 Main Street

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(Cottle Hamilton) Tel. R-8309

"It is but feminine to wish to be Exclusive"

I. Miller Co.

Beautiful Shoes

1398 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK LOSES OLD RESIDENCES

Grant and Colgate Homes and "Spanish Flats" Will Yield to New Edifices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Three more of Manhattan's old landmarks are to give way to modern steel structures. They are the old residence of President Grant, at 3 East Sixty-Sixth Street; the old Colgate mansion, at 80 Nassau Street, the home of Robert Colgate, banker, and in its day the most imposing edifice in that street, which is just a block north of Wall Street, and the "Spanish Flats," New York's first fine apartment house at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-Ninth Street, and which was built in 1882.

The old Grant home is to be replaced by a modern 12-story apartment house. It is in what is now one of the most exclusive sections of Fifth Avenue. Adjoining it is the Havemeyer mansion, and in the same block is the residence of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and which is soon also to be razed to make way for an apartment house.

The old Colgate mansion was once considered a massive residence. Its high stoop and gray stone front, represented, when the old house was in the heyday of its glory, the zenith of residential construction and one of the most palatial homes. It was later converted into an office building, and now is to be razed, together with the buildings on the adjoining property, which includes No. 84 and 86 Nassau Street, to make way for a new office structure.

The property on which the "Spanish Flats" are erected has gone to three new owners, the New York Athletic Club, Frederick Brown and Eugene E. Lignante, at an approximate price of \$9,000,000. The eight units on this property, known as the Madrid, the Cordova, the Lisbon, the Granada, the Barcelona, the Valencia, the Salamanca and the Toledo, were put up in 1882 by Jose de Navarra, who was then Spanish consul in this city. The New York Athletic Club plans to erect a \$7,000,000 clubhouse on its share of the property.

Kind Old Lady (to harassed bus conductor): "And how do YOU enjoy motoring?"

EXPERIENCE

"Were you ever in a position where you had to talk about something of which you were ignorant?"

"Sure. I've been through college."

KANSAS CITY OPENS
WAY FOR ART UNIT

City Accepts Building for Nelson Collection

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—With the offer of a building site and its acceptance by the city, the way has been opened to construction of the first unit of galleries to house the collection of objects of art to be made for Kansas City under the will of William R. Nelson, late publisher.

Irwin R. Kirkwood has offered to relinquish a life interest in Oak Hall and grounds, the Nelson home here, which was bequeathed him by the late Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood, the property to be used for art galleries. It is located near the center of the city and contains 20 acres.

When transfer of the property is made to the city a total of approximately \$1,500,000 will be available for the first unit of art galleries. About \$850,000 of that sum was provided through a bequest of Mrs. William R. Nelson, and an additional \$650,000 through a bequest of Frank P. Rozelle, a Kansas City lawyer.

Count on Us for Your
FALL NEEDS

FIREPLACE FIXTURES

ELECTRIC HEATERS

PERFECT OIL HEATERS

STOVE SUPPLIES

ASH CANS & SIFTERS

AUTO ROBES & SUPPLIES

CARLISLE

HARDWARE COMPANY

Springfield, Mass.

Fall Rug Display

This fall showing of Rugs—in our second floor rug department—takes in a complete assortment of desirable domestic rugs, including Axminster, Seamless Wool Tapestries, Wiltons, and Seamless Velvet Rugs. Also others, in the wanted sizes.

THE FLINT & BRICKETT

1293 Main Street, Opp. Court Sq.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Forbes & Wallace

Incorporated

SPRINGFIELD

What's What in the COAT

You Will Wear This Fall and Winter

With the brisk cold days ahead, we should choose her coat now while the assortments are at their height. There is a style and color here to please even the most exacting and discriminating taste. It is truly interesting to look over the new styles for this season. There is some little feature which will please you—do come in and see them. Coats of the better kind priced from \$49.50 to \$169.50.

YELLOW CAB CO.

333 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

Get your identification card today.

RENT and Drive

a Fine Private Car

You will enjoy a ride in one of our fine Six-Cylinder Sedans, finished in Blue Duco. Keep it an hour or a week. Return when you wish. Pay a few cents per mile.

Worcester, Mass.

READY!

Hickey Freeman

SUITS

for FALL

Ware Pratt Co.

Main Street at Pearl Worcester

Introducing—

An interesting merchandising method that will assure the value of the purchase you make here. It is basically a concentration of the prices past records have shown us you prefer. You will see evidence of this in the CONCENTRATION VALUES which we are offering for Fall and Winter. We invite you here to inspect them.

Gross Strauss Co.

335-337 Main Street

"Worcester's Leading Specialty House"

Numetal Weather Strips

They keep out the dust, cold and rain and eliminate dusty window sills. They save time and labor for the housewife and reduce fuel bills. The cost is very reasonable and you can put them on yourself. Come in for demonstration or write us for descriptive matter and prices.

DUNCAN & GOODSELL CO.

404 MAIN STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Decidedly Favored for Fall

Sport Travel Coats

\$35 to \$125

JAUNTY plaids fashion these coats in attractive plaids and checks. Some of them are snugly collared with fur, while others have a tailored lapel finish. Just the thing for travel or auto wear.

Lasheys

WORCESTER NEW BEDFORD

PROVIDENCE

Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

In the Lighter Vein

LOST AND FOUND

Sympathetic Lady: "Are you lost?"

Toumy (in tears): "No, but I've found a street I don't know!"—Pearson's.

TWO OF A KIND

Teacher: "A biped is something that goes on two feet. Is there anybody that can give me an example?"

Pupil: "A pair of shoes!"

FREE

Lady Passenger: "Do you charge for children?"

Bus Conductor: "Under five we do not."

"Well, I have only three."

AMERICA.

EXPLAINED

"Isn't that a new piece?"

"Oh, no! The piano has just been tuned."

VEILED

"This spinach seems to be rather stringy, don't you think so?"

"Well, you might try eating it with your veil up, dear."

TOO SMALL

"Why did you move out of that flat you just rented?"

"Oh, it was too small to read the Sunday papers in!"—Toronto Globe.

AND THE APPLES ARE GOOD

About this time of year the newspaper editors who print three lines of news of the day on the front page and continue the rest in the back of the paper, want to know why the farmers put the large apples on the top of the barrel.—Life.

STATUS DECLARED

Oswald: "I've been declared a semi-pro."

"How come?"

"Pa gave me a nickel for beating Willie Garfield in tennis!"—Judge.

FRUIT PACK \$40,000,000

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—The pack of farm and orchard products this year in the Pacific northwest will approximate 8,000,000 cases of a total approximate value of \$40,000,000. It was estimated by B. E. Matting, president of the Northwest Cannery Association.

POLITICAL POSTERS BANNED

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Political advertising along the principal highways will be eliminated this year. State Highway Commission engineers have been directed to see that the right-of-way of state highways are kept free from political cars.

Estabrook & Luby

Flowers

43 Pleasant Street

Tel. Park 5234 Worcester, Mass.

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

Main Street at Harrison Avenue

"BY THE CLOCK"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Count on Us for Your

FALL NEEDS

FIREPLACE FIXTURES

ELECTRIC HEATERS

PERFECT OIL HEATERS

STOVE SUPPLIES

ASH CANS & SIFTERS

AUTO ROBES & SUPPLIES

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AUSTRALIA SAID TO BE INDEBTED TO BLACK RACE

Prof. F. Wood Jones Makes Eloquent Appeal for Justice to Aborigines

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—No more authoritative and sympathetic contribution to the solution of Australia's black race problem has ever been made than that by Prof. F. Wood Jones as president of the ethnology and anthropology section of the advancement of Science Congress recently held in this city. It was an eloquent and convincing utterance.

Professor Wood Jones takes the view that the white colonists of Australia have contracted a huge debt, and are under a moral obligation of no less magnitude than that of making some reparation for the slaying of a vast continent from its real owners.

"It has never been denied," said the professor, "that we have taken the natives' lands, pauperized him, and made him a pathetic parasite upon white civilization, and that we are rapidly leading to his extermination. Australia has been very like a plausible individual who has so repeatedly reaffirmed his indebtedness that thereby he fancies the debt is paid. It has always been the ambition of the invading Anglo-Saxon to compensate the ousted native by conferring upon him the blessing of Christianity and civilization by way of exchange. If he has not thrived on it, the fault has been his own. He has misused that blessing, or been too low in the scale to take advantage of it."

Missionaries Pay Landowner's Debt
The professor is of the opinion that Australia has contracted things so topsy-turvy that while one section of the community has waxed fat on the possession of the native lands, another section has been given a miserable pittance in attempting to rectify the contract by teaching him Christianity. The missionaries have attempted to pay off the debt that has been incurred by the landowners. The professor says it does not appear from reports that those in charge of the mission stations have a very real conviction concerning the ethical improvement effected in the natives. Moreover, the missions are a failure as commercial enterprises.

The professor has no doubt of the utility of the native as a worker in connection with station life, but he states that there is no possibility of the perpetuation in Australia of a coolie race. Unlike the Negro, or the Asiatic coolie, the individual Australian native, who passes a useful healthy life on a station, does not, when he has become an old retainer, hand over his office to a numerous progeny who would follow in his mode of life.

New Era in Prospect
Prof. Wood Jones instanced the Indian reservations in the United States, and said he was confident that, with the establishment of a chair of anthropology in Sydney, a new era had begun for the blacks, a far brighter era than had ever dawned before.

It is a sign of the times, in the changing attitude toward the problem of the Australian blacks, that recently the pulpit of an Anglican cathedral was used for an appeal on their behalf. Here, again, the question was examined in a more fitting manner. The hitherto casual and forgotten discussions and cavalier treatment are passing into a stage of challenging and definite public interest. Those who have the welfare of the natives at heart are now adopting a vigorous campaign to awaken the authorities to a sense of long-neglected duty. The solution is pressing now owing to the rapid encroachment of white settlement upon their far-away domains, threatening trespass upon their exclusive reserves. In the course of a few years the first section of the north-to-south transcontinental railway will make it harder for necessary protective measures to be taken. Something on a big scale will have to be attempted soon.

It is estimated that there are 72,000 blacks throughout Australia, and of that number, 62,000 are in the northern areas. In addition there are 15,000 half-castes reckoned as aboriginals. No fewer than 35 government reserves and settlements have been established, and 29 white reserves, but some other plan will have to be adopted, such as larger roaming grounds, dedicated definitely to the use of the blacks, without fear of trespass of any sort.

A Plea for the Blacks
Nobody in Australia has made a more eloquent and persistent plea for the blacks than the well-known explorer, Capt. S. A. White, who has lived in their districts during various expeditions into the interior. His opinion that the treatment of the natives has been vexatious and disgraceful from the first, is evidently shared by Prof. Wood Jones. Captain White thinks it would have been better if the blacks had been more savage and warlike, instead of compromising with the invading white race, and fought to the end. The attitude adopted by the white race toward the rightful owners of the country has been too shocking to contemplate, according to this authority.

"As one who has come into close contact with these children of nature," states Captain White, "I have found them lovable children in their wild, untrammeled state, most fascinating and confident, honest and law-abiding, who live up to their traditions and beliefs a little better than the white race."

A Sanguine Outlook
The Rev. W. B. Docker, an Anglican missionary, however, has high ambitions for the blacks. He is apparently among those who visualize the time when the northern portions of Australia will be peopled by an aboriginal race settled as peasant proprietors of the land, cultivating

the tropical areas, and filling the empty spaces of the north with a happy, useful and contented community. Mr. Docker says undoubtedly Christian opinion has hardened and crystallized in its conviction that the only attitude in keeping with the teaching and example of Christ is that of compassion toward the child races. That is seen clearly in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"Article 22 said of backward peoples that there shall be applied the theory," asserts Mr. Docker, "of their well-being and development form a sacred trust of civilization. This means that the white races are to take the colored races by the hand of friendship and help them to reach the level to which they had themselves attained. The aboriginal stands in the community as a little child helpless before the march of civilization, unable of himself to

"One of the Greatest of Rumania's Assets"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—With the possible exception of King Ferdinand, her husband, Queen Marie is much the most popular figure in Rumania, whether in the "Old Kingdom," which included Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of the Dobruja, or in "Greater Rumania," a term covering Transylvania, Bessarabia, the Bukovina and



QUEEN MARIE
New En Route to the United States to See the Country and Visit Rumanian and American Friends. The Queen is Democratic, is an Accomplished Linguist, and Revealed Great Courage During the Trials of the War Period.

adapt himself to conditions of life today, pathetic in his inability to come into the stream of modern existence. The need of the present is separation until he is fitted by training to take his place in the general community. The first step toward that ideal is segregation for the native in suitable reserves of sufficient area and satisfactory natural resources. Here he may be led from a nomadic state to that of an ordered and settled existence. The native should be taught to plant and sow, to build habitations, to value family life and to cease to be a wanderer on the face of the earth.

Mr. Docker's idea is to combine religious instruction with segregation, so that the black might be taught the will to live and rise, because the religion he had was so primitive and full of magic that it was a hindrance to his development.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD ISSUES TWO REPORTS

Unanimous Decision Reached Against Duty on Coal

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Indian Tariff Board has submitted to the Government of India a majority and a minority report on the question of duty on foreign coal, the former signed by Sir George Rainy, the chairman, and Mr. Mathai, and the latter by Mr. Glnwala. The board has unanimously decided against a protective duty on all imported coal, though Mr. Glnwala's reason for this conclusion differs from that of his two colleagues.

According to the majority report, the depression from which the industry is suffering is due not to any falling off in the demand for coal, but principally to over-rapid development, following a period of high prices. Though a protective duty on all imported coal would impose a heavy burden on the industry, yet, in general, all measures which tend to raise the cost of fuel are prejudicial to industrial development, and should not be taken, unless the reasons for these are cogent and convincing.

Both reports agree that freight concessions given by the South African Government, are deliberately aimed at the development of a large export trade and that an additional duty of 1½ rupees a ton on South African coal would derive from a duty of this kind.

The Government of India accepts the unanimous finding of the tariff board that the case for a protective duty on all imported coal has not been established.

Queen Marie a Popular Figure Among All Classes in Rumania

Granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Cousin to George V, She Has Completely Merged Herself in Adopted Country, and Is Beloved by All

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—With the possible exception of King Ferdinand, her husband, Queen Marie is much the most popular figure in Rumania, whether in the "Old Kingdom," which included Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of the Dobruja, or in "Greater Rumania," a term covering Transylvania, Bessarabia, the Bukovina and

bewildering herself with clouds of words. No doubt the quality of independence with swift decision she possesses bewilders others now and again, and is not altogether relished by them.

Varied Training
Not only has the Queen a long training of royalty behind her, but she has had a lengthy and varied training for and in her position. She speaks several languages fluently, but much of her education was English, though she was not often or for long periods in England as a girl. She acquired Rumanian after her marriage, and speaks it like a native. English, however, is the language almost always used in the family circle. When she went as a bride to Bucharest she was not 18, and there her training continued—not the training of the schoolroom, but of life itself. At that time King Carol, her husband's uncle, was on the throne of Rumania.

Carol was a good king, and the Rumanians owe much to him. But he was rather a hard man—he was busy building up a new state, and so could not be soft—and he was a strict disciplinarian. He was not particularly in sympathy with the young and beautiful Princess Marie, a vivid and vivacious creature, clever, ardent, and full of curiosity about all manner of things that came under her eyes, of quick perceptions and keenly sensitive and naturally fond of gaiety and admiration.

Companion of Her Children
As time went on the Princess settled down. Children came, and with them new interests. Except on special occasions there was little state in the palaces where she lived; the style kept up was simple and resembled that of a big, well-run English country house. As the children grew up—there were three boys and three girls—she made herself their companion, as she had always been that of her husband, and often she read to them, especially on the Sunday afternoons. It was during this period that she became familiar with everything Rumanian—the people, the peasants, with their beautiful costumes, and the folklore of the country, which greatly appealed to her. Later she wrote books and articles on various subjects, and one of her most interesting works is her "Fairy Book," which is a collection in English of Rumanian folklore stories, recounted and filled out by her with imagination, tenderness, and humor.

King Carol, who had been growing in popularity, but how great her popularity had become was not fully shown until the Great War, which also showed another characteristic of her, and this was her courage. King Carol, who had been anxious to keep Rumania out of the struggle, passed on in September, 1915, his nephew Ferdinand succeeded to the throne and the Princess Marie became Queen. Rumania entered the war on the side of the Allies, in 1916, and there is no need to repeat the tragic story—the swift success in Transylvania followed by an almost total eclipse throughout the Kingdom. In the retreat the Queen lost her youngest son, Prince Mircea, then a mere child. Despite her grief she never ceased to encourage her soldiers, and she did a really great work in the army hospitals, never hesitating to expose herself to danger. Small wonder that Queen Marie is popular.

Queen Bathes in Lake
During last August I made a tour of Rumania, and when I was in Transylvania I had the honor of being invited to lunch with Her Majesty at Sovata, where she usually spends that month. There is a wonderful hot salt lake called Lake Ursu (Ursu or Bear Lake) at Sovata, which is situated high up in the Carpathians. The Queen bathes daily in the lake, sometimes attended only by one or more of her ladies, but at other times surrounded by about as many Rumanians as the place will

Cousin of King George
Queen Marie is a first cousin of King George V of England. Her father was the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, earlier known as Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria and of Prince Albert, who was in the line to the throne of the little German duchy. King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, renounced the succession, which accordingly passed to his younger brother, that was in 1893, the year in which the Duke's daughter, Princess Marie, married Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Rumania. Some Rumanians fancy that because their Queen was the Duke of Edinburgh's daughter, she is a Scottish princess. She has Stuart blood in her veins, as all British royalties have, but the Duke of Edinburgh was no more a Scot, really, than is the Prince of Wales a Welshman. According to usage, Queen Marie is styled a princess of Great Britain. Her mother was a Russian grand duchess, a Tsar's daughter, but the Queen is decidedly of the British type.

Like most of the peoples of southern Europe, the Rumanians are great talkers and debaters, loving to discuss interminably anything and everything in superabundant detail, with the result that action is often not taken at all or taken too late. There is something forthright and downright about her. Not that she is blunt or brusque. She is a brilliant conversationalist, a veritable artist in speech, whether gay or serious, and she has plenty of tact. But she knows her own mind, and in good British fashion goes as directly as she can for what she wants, never

hold—this was the sight I saw on the morning of the day I lunched at her cottage, and I do not suppose a similar sight is to be seen anywhere else in the world.

Queen Marie's cottage at Sovata was originally a peasant's hut, and though it has been added to, it is still a small, unpretentious house. It stands in a pretty garden, where flowers and shrubs mingle with kitchen vegetables, and at the bottom of it flows a lively chattering brook. The luncheon was simple and excellent. Her Majesty, with whom time has dealt very lightly, wore the pretty and vastly becoming national Rumanian dress, beautifully embroidered; the Princess Ileana and the other princesses present also wore the national costume. Conversation was, of course, led by the Queen. Her range of interests is very wide. After luncheon she was good enough to give me an audience in the garden, and among other things she spoke of her trip to the United States, where she has so many friends whom she hopes to see.

"I am not going in any official capacity," she said. "But I wish to see something of the great United States, and to visit all my personal friends, both American and Rumanian, who are out there. It's to be a pleasure trip, you know, and will have nothing political or even formal about it."

It was apparent that she was looking forward to the trip with the happiest anticipations. She was as keen about it as a girl.

GREECE SOLVING HOUSE PROBLEM

Radical Change Now Operating at Athens in Favor of Occupier

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—Available statistics show that Greece in the last three years has made great progress in building and reconstruction. Athens and its suburbs have taken the lead in this direction, so much so that the Greek capital has enormously increased in area, population and activity. Since 1922 its population and commercial transactions have almost doubled.

The housing question has been a grave menace in Greece, as it has been in many countries since the Great War. The overwhelming congestion brought about by the influx of the homeless refugees has greatly perplexed the Greek authorities and philanthropic organization. The pressing demands for houses and other buildings induced well-to-do Greeks and capitalists to invest the whole or part of their liquid capital in building which on account of high rent became attractive and offered a constant source of profit. The price of land and buildings rose at a considerable pace. The depreciation of the drachma and the increasing accumulation of paper currency were sufficient reasons to incite the profiteer to invest his savings, which were constantly losing their initial value.

The last three years have been, above all, years of reconstruction. The Government encouraged the

AUTHORS PROTEST AGAINST STAG HUNT

"Sport" Decried as Cowardly, and Prevention Is Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The growth of public opinion in Britain against stag-hunting and other cruel sport is illustrated in letters by well-known writers read at a meeting of protest at Lynton, Devonshire.

Eden Phillpotts wrote: "Let us try and tempt the children away from these coarse and cowardly pleasures, so that the rising generation may range upon our side. Let us win the children and explain to them that 'blood' sports are merely a tiresome, wanton survival, which reason should now be powerful to destroy. Impress upon our school teachers also that this is a subject on which some instruction might worthily be imparted. The 'humanities' might well embrace it, and the word mean a real thing for peace."

John Galsworthy wrote: "I sympathize with your meeting of protest. I have come to abominate the thought of stag-hunting."

Isaac Foot of Bodmin, Cornwall, wrote: "I cannot understand how anyone can read the newspaper report of the recent chase and destruction of the stags on the North Devon cliffs without anger and indignation."

FACTORY WORKERS IN TOKYO

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The number of factories and factory workers in the Tokyo district is nearly equal to that of pre-earthquake days, when 70 per cent of the factories were destroyed by the earthquake and its accompanying fire.



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BRITISH TO TRY BOLIVIAN FARMS

New Settlement to Develop Uncultivated Land for Cotton Growing

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Akin to the old Merchant Adventurers, a party of young British ex-officer settlers are setting out from Dunkirk harbor on a pioneer voyage of over 7500 miles. Their destination is Galiba, in the middle of the South American continent, which, by being opened as a port on the Paraguay River, 1500 miles upstream from Buenos Aires, has been given an outlet to the Atlantic. The new settlement will be devoted to developing the hitherto uncultivated cotton lands of Bolivia. Most of the settler members of the expedition have already had experience in cotton-growing in other lands.

The steamer on which the journey is being made is the President Savonara of 600 tons but of only 1 foot draft. She has been specially built for river service, so that the voyage across the Atlantic is in itself somewhat of an adventure. Two engineers and a wireless expert are accompanying the expedition and the crew of 15 will remain with the ship when she enters upon regular service between Galiba and the ocean. The voyage is expected to last some 40 days. A second 600-ton ship is to sail shortly from Tilbury and on reaching Buenos Aires will be commissioned for permanent service on the Paraguay River.

A new housing law was promulgated which on general lines was an enactment defending the interests of the landlord. Rents in 1914 were taken as a basis and the present rent was multiplied by 14. This is the requirement of the letter of the law, but in reality prices are much higher.

But a radical change in favor of the tenant is now in operation especially in Athens, where housing demands have lost their acuteness. The country is in a financial slump and the need of money is so great that many enterprises have been left half done, and numerous schemes abandoned entirely. The building industry especially has experienced a heavy setback, and houses and capital in building which on account of high rent became attractive and offered a constant source of profit. The price of land and buildings rose at a considerable pace. The depreciation of the drachma and the increasing accumulation of paper currency were sufficient reasons to incite the profiteer to invest his savings, which were constantly losing their initial value.

The last three years have been, above all, years of reconstruction. The Government encouraged the

builders' enthusiasm and activity and did not take steps to check the seal of the proprietor who let his house at an exorbitant rent, thus making it almost impossible for the poorer classes to enjoy a comfortable corner in a roofed building. The people of the latter category were thus forced to leave Athens and build in its vicinity, often with their own hands, shacks responding to their demands and financial ability. Excessive demands made by the proprietors called forth violent protests and the Government was forced to consider the matter seriously.

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But a radical change in favor of the tenant is now in operation especially in Athens, where housing demands have lost their acuteness. The country is in a financial slump and the need of money is so great that many enterprises have been left half done, and numerous schemes abandoned entirely. The building industry especially has experienced a heavy setback, and houses and capital in building which on account of high rent became attractive and offered a constant source of profit. The price of land and buildings rose at a considerable pace. The depreciation of the drachma and the increasing accumulation of paper currency were sufficient reasons to incite the profiteer to invest his savings, which were constantly losing their initial value.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

The Busy Mother Learns to Dry-Clean

There comes a time in the life of every pretty frock when nothing but a thorough dry-cleaning will make it look like new again. But the busy mother with a little brood whose needs are ever pressing hesitates to spend \$1.50 or so apiece for having her soiled garments cleaned by a professional. Contrary to the prevailing idea among most homemakers, however, this cleaning may be done very satisfactorily at home at little expense of time or money.

The method employed by all high-class professional cleaners is very simple. Four tin or enamelware vessels of a size proportioned to the bulk of the garments to be cleaned will be needed. A woman's suit or long coat, or their equivalent in bulk, would require six-gallon containers, each filled two-thirds full of a good grade of gasoline; four gallons, that is, in each.

This amount may sound prohibitive, but if the family uses an automobile all but about 1½ gallons of the liquid may be put back into the tank and used for fuel. Lacking such a machine, the gasoline can be sold to neighbors who drive it. It is possible, also, to keep it for future cleaning, closely covered where there is no danger of fire, but the safest and generally most satisfactory way, particularly where there are children, is to get it away from the premises as soon as possible and use fresh gasoline when cleaning is to be done again.

The Process

The work may be accomplished very easily if a washing machine can be used and one has some rubber gloves—cheap ones will do—to protect the hands. Put into the machine enough gasoline to cover the garment thoroughly and more of the liquid if the machine will not work the clothing around well without it. To each four gallons of gasoline used in the machine add a pound of dry-cleaning soap that may be obtained from druggists in five-pound cans lots or more. This is sometimes called benzene soap, but make the dealer understand that you want soap that will dissolve in gasoline, as common soap does in water. This is very important.

If the machine is not used, put a pound of the dry-cleaning soap into the gasoline in one of the vessels containing four gallons of the liquid, another pound into the second vessel, leaving the clear gasoline in the last two containers.

Lay each garment on a table and thoroughly brush it to remove all loose dirt and dust. Then, with a good stiff brush, rub the most soiled places, dipping the brush frequently into the first vessel containing gasoline and soap. Next, wash the garment in this first solution just as you would in soap and water. Repeat the operation in the second vessel of soap and gasoline, then rinse the garment thoroughly in the third vessel of clear gasoline and finish by a final rinsing in the fourth vessel of clear liquid.

If the material will not be creased by passing the garment through a wringer, fold the frock in a clean towel and wring it that way. Otherwise, squeeze the garment to express the gasoline. Arrange smoothly on a dress hanger and hang in the shade in the open air to dry.

Any spots that remain after such cleaning can generally be removed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in warm water in which a little white soap has been dissolved. Rinse with clear cold water and after the garment is dry it may be pressed with a warm iron. Press on the wrong side as much as possible, laying a damp cloth between the iron and the material whenever it is necessary to iron on the right side.

The main advantage in doing the work in the ordinary washing machine is that the operator does not have to put her hands in the solution, which is hard on the skin, and she does not get so much of the fumes. Also, when the machine is employed only one solution of gasoline and soap need be used, and only one rinse of clear gasoline. The machine should be run about an hour, however, whereas washing by hand should take at least 20 minutes.

To Clean Plush and Velvets—All kinds of material may be cleaned in this way except plush and velvets. These should be laid flat and evenly brushed with the soap and gasoline solution, rinsed in the same way and hung to dry on a hanger to prevent wrinkling. When the gasoline has evaporated, press the material by drawing it back and forth across the face of a hot iron with a damp cloth between the iron and the wrong side of the material. This steam will set the nap so that by brushing the pile with a soft brush the freshness of the garment is restored.

Delicate frocks, ties, scarves or bits of lace should be placed in a pillow slip before being washed in the machine to prevent tearing.

Fine Muslin Glassware

Vienna

STRANGE as it may appear, nobody seems to be able to say exactly where muslin glass originated. Some authorities claim that it was the first made in England, others that Winterberg, a small place in the Bohemian Wolds, first produced it. There is something to be said in favor of both assertions. In sheet form it was used for domestic purposes in glazing the inner doors and windows of a house, also for various other purposes where a certain degree of opaqueness seemed desirable. Its name in all probability can be ascribed to a certain affinity it bears in tinge to muslin, also for the reason that when patterned it was always in sprigs. The particular tinge is given to muslin glass by the addition of a specified quantity of powdered blue enamel or fluor-spar which deprives the glass of its transparency before it is blown.

Fine muslin glassware was manufactured in Vienna by J. & L. Lobmeyr of that city. The first of its kind put out by this firm was about 1840. Whether it was made previously in England is hard to say. In any case it is not mentioned in the catalogue Baccarat St. Louis Choulay and Bery dated 1844. By this time, however, it was in vogue and for ordinary table glass till the discovery of cheaper methods of production put it out of the market. This was about 1860. From that time onward it gradually disappeared until a couple of years ago, when some Viennese artist-designers conceived the idea of reviving it and by introducing new shapes and modern patterns raised it to a high art. They were fortunate in finding J. & L. Lobmeyr to take up the matter, the result being some exquisite specimens suitable for table decoration.

Muslin glass is no light thing to make. The pieces are achieved in a single operation accomplished near the kiln. They are graceful in form and of a singular delicacy, and are blown from plain pure-white crystal glass of the ordinary composition. One can understand and wonder at the great care with which these delicate carafes, tumblers, flower glasses and other vessels have been evolved.

A Colorful Dining Room

A SMALL eighteenth-century farmhouse beside the Connecticut River in southern New Hampshire has been recently redecorated, and which contains much of interest and suggestion for those whose dining rooms are in need of color.

This room is approximately 18 feet square. Two of the walls are plain, one contains the chimney breast, and that opposite, two French windows. The woodwork consists only of the mantel, a very low baseboard, and the window trim and mullions. All of this is painted a simple dull white. The floor, which is composed of wide boards, is painted cinnamon-brown, and the ceiling is plain white. The walls are painted, with flat colors, in that fascinating Georgian shade, a light greenish-blue, almost a robin's-egg blue, but lighter and greener.

Opposite the Fireplace—In one of the corners opposite the fireplace is placed an old corner cupboard with an arched opening and mullioned glass doors. The exterior of this cupboard is painted to match the walls. This shade of bluish-green is most effective on woodwork, and in paneling gives excellent effects of light and shade. The interior of the cupboard is painted a brilliant but soft shade of red—that shade found in old Chinese lacquers. This tone is acquired by mixing white and orange with the usual paint-store red. In the cupboard is much old blue-and-white china, which combines beautifully with the soft red background and the blue-green exterior.

In the corner on the other side of the room is a mirror, which is set in a frame of carved wood, and is surrounded by an elaborately-carved rocco frame—not gilded, as most frames of this sort are, but done in old lacquer. This is the color used in the interior of the cupboard.

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each of the six following named varieties: Baronne de Rothschild, bright rose. Faintest shade of rose-pink.

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If one has not enough garments to be cleaned to warrant the purchase of a sufficient amount of gasoline for the easiest method of procedure, cleaning, that is, in the washing machine, is an excellent idea to set a neighbor or two to share the benefits as well as the work and the expense.

When the work is finished, turn the gasoline from the several containers into one vessel, cover and leave to stand until all the sediment has settled to the bottom. If this is to be used again for cleaning or in the car, pour or siphon off the clear liquid and throw away the sediment. With the dry-cleaning soap added to the clear gasoline, the liquid may be used as a cleaning solution and only enough fresh gasoline for rinsing need be purchased when dry-cleaning is undertaken the next time.

This work must always be done in the open air or in a room with all the windows open. Under no circumstances must a match be lit or any fire be in or near the room or there will be an explosion. When the material is to be washed in gasoline, set the container in a pan of hot water. If the room is too cold to work in, warm it thoroughly and put out any fire before bringing in the gasoline. Wear warm garments if necessary but do not let the fumes of the gasoline reach a fire.

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One can understand and wonder at the great care with which these delicate carafes, tumblers, flower glasses and other vessels have been evolved.

They can hold their own anywhere in comparison with the loveliest muslin glass produced in past centuries.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once I, a small, ambitious piece of soap,

Felt I was missing much, yet kept the hope

For great adventure in my heart. I

Of seeing all the lovely things that gleamed

In summer sun, although I saw no way

That dreams, at working day,

Each morning, in my latticed cottage home

We made a tub of sparkling lather foam

To wash soft shirts and slips of sheer batiste

With tiny, handmade sleeves that had been creased

By dimpled arms. Then, when my work was done,

My thoughts were busy with the hope they spun.

One day when dire discouragement was rife,

Suggesting that I led a humdrum life,

I heeded not, but held my courage high,

Returning thanks for my small square of sky.

Just then my owner gave me to her son,

That he might have some childhood

For me adventure!

Now I am content:

My work well done, I dream in wonderment,

For I have seen bright orange butterflies

That hovered over purple pansy eyes,

And I have seen the twilight spirl mist

Chiffon around a lilac he had kissed.

Ah, I have seen the wind walk, prairie-sweet,

Across a green-gold field of growing wheat,

And I have seen a bluebird's azure wings—

Does not my memory hold exquisite things?

Hazel Harper Harris.

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"Metallic Nocturnes"—By Madeleine

AN IDEA of childhood, "grown big," is rapidly making a name for Madeleine Power, producer of the newly patented "Metallic Nocturnes," art motifs featuring chiefly the lovely tales of childhood, full of charm, color, and imagination.

Imagine, please, the "Sleeping Princess," enmeshed by silvery cobwebs, sleeping gently on a golden couch piled with covers of royal purple. Beside her lies a small white dog, faithful companion, waiting, too, for Prince Charming. One has no doubt but that the princess will soon be awakened, for the solution of the

by its adroit and unusual charm of color, combination and motif.

Dear to the hearts of children, big and little, is the "Balloon Man." Who has not fallen victim to him? This particular balloon man is an Italian vendor wearing purple trousers, a pale yellow shirt and a green sash. His hand lightly clutches countless airy, multicolored balloons. A little boy in a blue suit is reaching in his pocket to find the dime to pay Tony for the beautiful balloon his little sister has chosen. Wonderful memories!

Now comes the "Baby's Boat." On

sky, gold lights reflected from doorways, and in the lower front musicians in the purple-blue shadows. In the light of the street are two Spanish dancers—the Seforita in a magenta dress and red shoes; the Señor in green with red mantle. The spectators on the balconies and in the street below wear as many colors as there are colors in the strands of serpentine and confetti which they throw.

Batiking Paper for Lampshades

Charming and inexpensive lampshades may be made by batiking paper similarly to cloth.

Various papers are suitable, yet it is suggested that a rather heavy paper be used, such as drawing or water-color paper, or certain Japanese papers. One of the latter recommended for its nice texture is No. 251 Okamura, which may be purchased from the Japan Paper Company, New York City.

The paper should be cut in strips the depth of the shade frame, allowing about one-half inch for overlapping at the top and bottom. Then trace or draw the design to be used. The design should be free from detail, for detail is difficult to handle in batiking.

Select a color scheme that will enliven the room in which the shade is to be used. Two colors give very effective results. The first color is painted on with a brush wherever it is to occur in the design. Then the remainder of the shade is covered with batik wax on both sides and cracked, which is accomplished by crushing the paper lightly in the hand. It is then put through a cold dye to secure the second color. This process softens the edges of the first color and gives the nice cobwebby effect which was begun by the cracking.

As soon as the dye is dry place the paper between sheets of unprinted paper and press with a hot iron to remove the wax, but only partially, as some wax, but remain in the shade to give it body as well as keep it translucent.

The shade is ready for pleating. The pressure of the thumb-nail cracks the wax on the edge of the pleat and this helps the paper to stay creased very nicely. Half-inch pleats are perhaps most desirable for the majority of shades.

When the pleating is finished the shade is ready to be attached to the wire frame. To do this punch holes in each pleat about one inch down from the top. Run through them a harmonizing silk cord and draw it lightly to the frame and tie it.

The bottom sew each pleat to the frame with a coarse thread. This is all the sewing required, for the shade has sufficient body to stand upright, and the silk cord gives all the aid necessary at the top.

A lining may be desired, and sometimes helps the color scheme when the light is turned on. For this, Japanese tracing paper serves very nicely. Dip it in the desired color, perhaps a soft orange or rose, then wash it just as the outer paper of the shade was treated and press and pleat it. The two papers can be attached at the same time to the frame.

The wire frame itself has, of course, to be bound with silk or linen, or which is easier—it may be covered with enamel paint to match the lining.

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One of the grown-up subjects commanding favorable comment is the "Carnival" scene. It shows a black

other favorite. Up a vivid green stalk with its purple beans climbs agile Jack, clothed in gorgeous red that sets off well his shock of yellow hair.

Built of Metallic Paper

Now these unusual bits of art work are not mere sketches or colored paintings, but designs "built" of metallic paper, colored with dyes and painstakingly placed by bits into position to catch "just the right shimmering rays of light." The colors are placed on a velvety-black background that softens the whole and produces an effect that arrests the attention of both child and adult.

Although Miss Power is especially interested in children and to delight them is her heart's desire, her commercial art work includes much of interest to adults. For example, her decorative trays and pictures in metallic designs for adults are as much in demand for livingrooms as her children's subjects are for nurseries.

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Two persons (double bed) 5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD men aver that their exhibit at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition is "the best thing in the grounds." It is true that the road has prepared one of the most novel and interesting exhibits at the fair. One end of the Liberal Arts Palace has been utilized by the Pennsylvania, and on the wall, extending over the entire space, is a full-size painting of an all-steel passenger coach.

The center of interest is the model of a section of the four-track line on which four trains are constantly moving. This has been worked out on a scale of one-thirty-second, the cars, rails, and all conforming to this. A model of a present-day high-speed limited train with Pullman speeds along one track, while a day coach train of 75 years ago is on an adjoining one. Similarly, contrasts between freight equipment to today and earlier years is depicted by moving models of both.

The trains run the length of the exhibit, disappear in a tunnel while the block signals, of the newest "position color light" type, function automatically behind them, and then emerge at the other end. So realistic is it that the space is thronged at all hours. Comment on various features of earlier railroading often are heard, even to the red rear "markers" formerly used in place of the present green flags and lamps. H. T. Wilkins designed the exhibit.

Another "Train Connection"

The belief that the Baltimore & Ohio's bus connection at New York, by which passengers are carried to and from Jersey City passenger terminal by motor coach, would be the forerunner of other similar services has been justified. The Atlantic Coast Line has arranged with a private bus operator to handle its passengers from Charleston, S. C., from the main line, six miles away from Charleston city.

Heretofore, trains entering Charleston, including the New York-Florida trains of the Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, came from the peninsula from the main lines of the two roads on a long "wye," usually involving a backward movement for some distance.

The loss of time, amounting to almost an hour, in getting into and out of Charleston was such that many fast trains did not go into the city. Hereafter, the Florida Special and Florida Gulf Coast Limited of the Coast Line will make a regular stop at North Charleston, whence busses will take passengers to and from the city.

This has been necessitated by the growth of winter traffic to the city. Charleston, more nearly than many cities of the southern states, typifies what is regarded as the "South" and its freedom from a large volume of tourist business has enabled it to retain many of its former characteristics.

Because of this very fact, the city is becoming more popular and the railroad facilities must be improved to meet the growing volume of visitors attracted there by the charm which has been lost by many other cities of the South through the tourist trade.

Pullman Travel Increases

Day coach travel is declining steadily and Pullman patronage increasing, statistics compiled by the Railway Age note. Despite the Pullman surcharge, travel in Pullman cars has increased 22 per cent since 1921, while day coach travel has decreased by the same percentage.

The decrease in coach travel is attributable, of course, to the use of the automobile for the shorter journeys, either bus or private car, in place of the railroad. The upward trend in Pullman travel is regarded by the Railway Age as an indication of the desire of passengers to avail themselves of the added convenience of a Pullman, the surcharge being a rela-

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Cuisine thoughtfully prepared. Large, airy, comfortable rooms. Ideal, convenient, residential location. Association with delightful people. A complete atmosphere of refinement.

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They represent Boston's finest with room rates and restaurant prices to fit your purse.

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Quietly dignified with the little refinements which appeal. Next door to the leading theatres (Colonial, Shubert, Wilbur, etc.), shops and clubs.

YOUNG'S HOTEL

Admirably situated half way between North and South terminals and ideal as headquarters. Incidentally, Young's is unsurpassed for New England cooking.

PARKER HOUSE ANNEX

remains open. A new Parker House of 300 guest rooms opens early in 1927.

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Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

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Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

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The SAVOY

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Private bath with each room. Excellent Restaurant. Near Back Bay Stations.

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Single, \$2.00 per day and up
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All outside rooms with private bath.

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A new hotel, homelike and distinctive. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

Descriptive Booklet on Request

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

coaches. The 8 a. m. train in each direction has been discontinued.

The New York Central has placed a new train in service between Chicago and Southern Illinois, called the "Egyptian." It carries sleepers to Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill., leaving Chicago at 11 p. m. A day train from Albany at 9 a. m. to Buffalo, known as the Lake Erie has also been established, making local stops along the line but carrying parlor car.

Prickly Pears—For the man who turns the common prickly pear cactus to some useful purpose, there is a supply of 60,000,000 acres of it in Australia. It is a practical way of removing the thorns could be achieved, cattle would relish it.

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Week-end or Winter. Reasonable rates. Sunday dinner \$2.00. Chicken, steak, or lobster dinners served at all times \$2.50. Breakfast 50c.

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PRICE COURSE OF STOCKS IS VERY UNEVEN

Early Short Covering in
Evidence—General Tone
Is Unsettled

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's stock market in response to the short covering after five successive days of declining prices. Initial gains of a point or two were recorded by Allied Chemical, General Motors, Consolidated Gas and Rock Island.

Rails took on a new lease of life on official confirmation on reports of record-breaking August earnings, with indications that the highest monthly total ever recorded. Early buying centered in the so-called "merger issues" with Nickel Plate common, Chesapeake & Ohio, Rock Island and Kansas City Southern leading the advance.

The advance in many industrials was still being contested by bear traders. General Motors, however, reacting on an early high of 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 before starting upward again.

General Motors Weak
Heavy buying of Warner Pictures A followed the successful introduction of a new Vitaphone picture. Substantial recoveries also were recorded by Lambert Company, Pullman, Commercial Solvents B and Case Threshing Machine.

While the course of the money market this week indicated no immediate change in the New York Federal Reserve discount rate, the official announcement that the 4 per cent discount rate would be maintained was a reassuring factor.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with a 5-point jump in Italian lire to 3.94 as one of the early features. Demand for sterling was unchanged at \$4.84, and French francs were firm around 2.87.

The weakness of the cotton market on the disapproval of the Federal crop report influenced professional selling of stocks again which cut heavily into the large advances which had been established in many of the public utility, food, equipment, chemical and motor and railroad shares.

The reactionary movement carried General Motors down from 12 1/2 to 12 1/4, but recessions otherwise were confined to the limits of a point or so.

The renewal rate on call loans was raised to 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Are Quiet
Week-end readjustments tended to slow up bond trading today, although considerable activity was maintained in certain sections of the railroad group and in local traction obligations.

The unsettledness of the stock and cotton markets, and the decline in money rates had a restraining influence.

Southern and southwestern railroads, particularly those with speculative features, were again subjected to selling pressure following the sharp break in cotton prices. Fears that the railroads would be adversely affected by the low prices for one of the largest cotton crops on record accounted for the unloading of shares of the "Katy" and "Katy" issues were conspicuously heavy.

A revival of buying interest in bonds of the New York, New Haven and Hartford was based on the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce for an increase in the rate to prevent further deficits and the adoption of the plan of subways operation. Interborough and Third Avenue Railway lines quickly responded.

Aside from moderate activity in French and German obligations at higher prices, the foreign list was lifeless.

**COUNTRY'S CARRIERS
MORE PROSPEROUS**
Class I Railroads Earn 5.51 on Property Investment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—An indication of the growing prosperity of the class I railroads in the United States is found in the report that the net railway operating income for August amounted to \$153,008,263 which is at the annual rate of 5.51 per cent on the property investment for the year the return was 5.29 per cent for the same month.

Property investment, it is explained, is the value of the equipment, as shown by the books of the railway, including materials, supplies and cash. The net railway operating income is what is left after the operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals but before interest and other charges have been paid.

The compilation of August earnings is based on reports from 154 class I railroads with a total mileage of 226,400 miles.

Gross operating revenues for the month of August amounted to \$578,222,690, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Operating expenses in August for the year totaled \$389,329,821, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the same month.

Class I railroads in August paid \$36,273,880 in taxes, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the same month.

This brought the total for the first eight months this year to \$254,420,511, an increase of 8.1 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Fourteen class I railroads operated at a loss in August this year, six of which were in the eastern district, one in the southern and seven in the western district.

Five class I railroads for the first eight months in 1926 had a net railway operating income amounting to \$744,944,169, an annual rate of return of 5.13 per cent on their property investment.

The net railway operating income for the class I railroads in the eastern district during the first eight months of this year totaled \$128,569, a return of 5.69 per cent on property investment.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York)

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Oct. 13.37 13.37 12.60 12.83 12.83

Dec. 13.10 13.10 12.36 12.54 12.54

Jan. 13.12 13.12 12.38 12.56 12.56

Mar. 13.10 13.10 12.36 12.54 12.54

May 13.08 13.08 12.34 12.52 12.52

July 13.06 13.06 12.32 12.50 12.50

Sept. 13.04 13.04 12.30 12.48 12.48

Nov. 13.02 13.02 12.28 12.46 12.46

Dec. 12.99 12.99 12.25 12.43 12.43

Jan. 12.97 12.97 12.23 12.41 12.41

Feb. 12.95 12.95 12.21 12.39 12.39

Mar. 12.93 12.93 12.19 12.37 12.37

Apr. 12.91 12.91 12.17 12.35 12.35

May 12.89 12.89 12.15 12.33 12.33

June 12.87 12.87 12.13 12.31 12.31

July 12.85 12.85 12.11 12.29 12.29

Aug. 12.83 12.83 12.09 12.27 12.27

Sept. 12.81 12.81 12.07 12.25 12.25

Oct. 12.79 12.79 12.05 12.23 12.23

Nov. 12.77 12.77 12.03 12.21 12.21

Dec. 12.75 12.75 12.01 12.19 12.19

Jan. 12.73 12.73 11.99 12.17 12.17

Feb. 12.71 12.71 11.97 12.15 12.15

Mar. 12.69 12.69 11.95 12.13 12.13

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May 12.65 12.65 11.91 12.09 12.09

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ADDITIONAL ISSUE

\$3,000,000
Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Series of 1925
Authorized \$20,000,000; outstanding (including this issue) \$8,312,000. Callable as a whole, or in part for Sinking Fund, upon 30 days' notice at 110 and accrued dividends.

Exempt from present Pennsylvania 4 Mills Personal Property Tax
Dividends exempt from present Normal Federal Income Tax

CAPITALIZATION AND SURPLUS
(upon completion of present financing and issuance of 49,112 additional shares of Common Stock)

Funded Debt:		
First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1927-1932 (closed),	\$895,000	
6% Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1932,	<u>2,989,000</u>	\$3,884,000
Capital Stock and Surplus:		
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative:		
Series of 1923,	\$2,840,200	
Series of 1925, (including this issue)	<u>5,471,800</u>	\$8,312,000

Common Stock, 245,560 shares, no par value, net assets available for Common Stock (excluding patents and deferred assets),	8,998,637
The Company also has outstanding two real estate mortgages, \$325,000 at 5% and \$300,000 at 6%, both due in 1927.	

Preferred Stock of the Series of 1923 and Preferred Stock of the Series of 1925 are identical in rights, privileges, and terms, except that Sinking Fund payments are applied to each Series in the pro-

BUSINESS: Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1912, largest manufacturer of all-steel automobile bodies in world, has capacity of 1,000,000 bodies a year. Company is also engaged in manufacture and

sale of diversified steel products in automobile industry. Plants, owned and leased, at Philadelphia and Detroit. Customers include large proportion of leading automobile manufacturers in United States. Growth in business has been rapid and substantial. Sales have increased from \$5,125,936 in 1916 to \$24,743,359 in 1925, and for first 9 months of 1926 were at annual rate of over \$43,000,000. Present orders at annual rate of over \$80,000,000.

ASSETS: Net assets (exclusive of patents and deferred assets), after deducting all liabilities other than capital stock, amount to \$17,310,637, equal to more than \$208 per share of total Preferred Stock now to be outstanding. Total current assets, as of August 31, 1926, but giving effect to the present financing, amount to \$12,627,425 or more than 3 times total current liabilities of \$4,066,513.

EARNINGS: Average annual net earnings available for dividends for 10 years ended

December 31, 1925, were \$1,256,813 or more than twice the \$581,840 dividend requirement on Preferred Stock now to be outstanding, and for last 4 years were \$1,761,088 or more than 3 times this requirement. Net earnings for year ended December 31, 1925, were \$2,495,674, or more than 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ times, and for the 8 months ended August 31, 1926, were \$1,757,165 or at the rate of more than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ times this requirement.

Company jointly and severally with Budd Wheel Company has recently leased from Budd Realty Corporation additional space more than doubling floor area available for this Company. Total annual rental \$1,050,300, of which this Company is primarily liable for 63%, or \$661,500, and of this last amount \$205,128 is to be used for cumulative sinking funds on bonds of Budd Realty Corporation, the stock of which the Company has option to purchase during life of lease. This rental (of which only a part was payable and so deducted in period covered by above earnings) consti-

Provisions governing the further issue of the Preferred Stock, defining its preferences, the limitations of its voting power, etc., are described in a circular, copy of which may be obtained upon request.

Application will be made to list this Preferred Stock on the New York Stock Exchange

We Recommend this Preferred Stock for Investment

Price 97 and accrued dividend, to yield about 7.22%

Preferred Stock offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel.

Lee, Higginson & Co. Brown Brothers & Co.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

**MERGER VIEW EXPECTED
IN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE**

Legislation Paving Way for Consolidations Discussed With Mr. Coolidge at Summer Camp—Three Bills Await Study by Congress

period the mergers would be compulsory and would be directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This compulsory provision is objected to by the railroads. The bill was reported for passage by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, but was not acted on. It remains on the calendar.

The senate calendar as unwhimsical business, and will be scheduled with many other bills for consideration when Congress reconvenes in December.

The third bill, rejected by the Senate committee in favor of the Cummings measure was offered by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), formerly a Senator from Indiana. Delta discloses that a poor year is expected. Mississippi enormous crop yields are expected at good prices and Delta's pretty well liquidated. So, no trouble is coming will affect current year's income, and in the people here are better off than in the rest of the country. Credit, and producers are not

ness. His most recent comes with Alfred P. Thomsen for the Association and Executives. Mr. Thomsen took an active part in writing and adoption of the new Railroad Mediation Act. Following meeting with the President, he will be in Washington from Iowa and Republican nominee for re-election at the November election. The Brookhart measure provided a compulsory consolidation of railroads on a national scale.

Greater Efficiency Forecast
According to presidential advisers

indicated that the President felt the issue as a major and felt that remedial legislation was necessary. He learned that the President had the impression that he had no part in the benefits to be derived from and carefully evolved the plan.

method as a solution of the difficulties facing the merchants and that he believed a proper merging would result in smaller and less prosperous concerns.

The present Transportation Act is not sufficiently broad in its scope nor definite enough in its purpose to effect consolidation. Road interests desire specific statutory language dealing with the question.

As the bill is now framed, it is licensed under federal law and class the cotton, and sell it market needs it.

Any amount of money, that could be raised on the warehouse receipts, would be a great steel business out of the slough. South it is urged, needs a firm with his vision, courage and a

in addition to discussing consolidation legislation with the President. Mr. Thom informed the President of the splendid work being done throughout the country by the legal advisory boards which have been working in co-operation with the railroads in the matter of affording aid to the farmers. Under its

consolidations would be transportation subsidies. These boards, Mr. Thom stated, now numbered 11 and were directly responsible for furnishing adequate transportation facilities last summer when crop movements were the heaviest. He cited as an instance of success of these boards the work of the region board in Texas, which

could be voluntary for the State, and be handled to great advantage the great benefit of the State would be secured. The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, made public here, shows that the total value of the grain crop of that State, for the year ending September 30, 1906, was \$60,500,000, an increase of \$6,100,000 over the year ending September 30, 1905.

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Bailey <i>Makers of Finest Candies</i> at 655 Main Street, Fitchburg RADIO-SPEAKERS BATTERIES <i>The Home of Hardware, Quality and Service</i> Fitchburg Hardware Company 314-316 and 740 Main Street <i>We carry the Osborn Split Duster</i> <i>Raincoats for Men, Women and Children</i> <i>Hunting Shoes and Wooten Stockings</i> <i>Sport Coats and Slippers</i> FITCHBURG RUBBER CO. 664-666 MAIN STREET JOSEPH'S MARKET <i>First Class Provisions</i> 10 Putnam Street Telephone 1417-1418 HOLYOKE COME ONE, COME ALL OSBORNE GIFT SHOP <i>China and Glass Ware—Second Floor</i> OSBORNE HARDWARE CO. 245 HIGH STREET End Your Trip at SKILLING'S GARAGE <i>and start from</i> SKILLING'S FILLING STATION <i>One block up from Nonotuck Hotel</i> <i>Say it with Flowers</i> Clark's Flower Shop 468 Dwight Street Tel. 1538 LOWELL <i>Give Us a Trial and Be</i> <i>Convinced</i> SHOE SHINE PARLOR A. M. BUTLER 137 Dutton St. Mongeau Bldg. 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Try a box of the following crackers: <i>Hot-Cake, Chocolate Tea Wafers, Butter Suetlets, Vanilla Tea Wafers, Cream Wafers.</i> CUMMINGS & CUMMINGS 28-104 William Street NEW BEDFORD BOSTON Lasker's 795 Purchase Street <i>Showing of Our New Fall Coats</i> MACOMBER ICE CREAM <i>Made from Pure Cream</i> Is as near to you as your phone. If your dealer does not carry it Call 669 159 Mill Street Not affiliated with any other firm. Gulf Hill Dairy <i>Pure Milk and Cream</i> J. T. FERNANDEZ, Prop. SC. DARTMOUTH, MASS. Tel. 2601 MILLINERY <i>The Latest Fall and Winter Modes</i> WRIGHT & CHILDS Tel. 1971 80 Middle Street H. A. KENWORTHY General Insurance 161 Richmond St., New Bedford, Mass. OLSON & APPEBY General Contractors Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs <i>All the Latest Fiction in Our Lending Library</i> THE PRINT SHOP 8 So. Sixth Street <i>The Greeting Card Shop of the City</i> <i>"Friendly Service"</i> MICHAUD'S INC. Clothing and Furnishings 225 UNION STREET JAMES E. 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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Returning from Europe, a United States Senator from Mississippi, who is widely regarded as the most active leader of the Democratic Party, announces that he has discovered a plot having for its purpose the cancellation of foreign debts to the United States. The project, he asserts, originated with

Republican leaders who believe that the collection of the debts, or for that matter the annual payment of interest, will put in jeopardy the established tariff system of the United States. As the Democratic Party is largely a party of advocates of low tariffs, this leader calls upon his associates to join him in resisting this propaganda, and thereby continuing a condition which will make, according to his view, a material reduction of the tariff inevitable.

Setting aside for the moment any question of the relationship between heavy foreign indebtedness and the maintenance of a high protective tariff, it may be said there could be nothing at the present moment more unfortunate than this effort to make of the indebtedness of foreign nations to the United States a partisan political question in the latter country. Thus far it has been kept out of party politics. It is quite true that such progress as has been made in funding these debts has been accomplished under a Republican Administration. By it at least a measure of systematic funding of these claims has been effected, and foreign nations have been definitely informed as to the amount of payment expected from them. Concessions made by the United States have not been illiberal. The amount exacted has been but a fraction of the amounts originally advanced, with the interest largely eliminated. Proceeding on the theory that payment should be fixed in accordance with the ability of the debtor country rather than at the full amount involved, differing arrangements have been made with England, Italy and Belgium, while the French refunding plan still rests in abeyance. In each instance the immediate payments are far from burdensome, although with the progress of years they are made to increase steadily.

Many financiers and economists, accepting for the moment the refunding plans of the Administration, question whether they are more than a merely temporary expedient. They doubt whether it will be to the best advantage to the United States to insist upon the future payments as scheduled. The question, referred to in these columns more than once, of the great difficulty in making annual payments of this character without seriously affecting either American domestic manufacturing activities or its export trade is still debatable. The fact that during the last six months the reports of the Department of Commerce show American foreign trade increasing with all countries save Europe, where these debts are owed, is by some thought to be indicative of the obstacle placed by them in the way of foreign trade.

Considerations of this character should not be ignored even though approval of the Administration's funding operations as an initial measure may be general. It is safe to say that in the end economic considerations will determine the final disposition of these claims. It will not be long before the course of trade and finance will demonstrate whether in fact these demands can be enforced without unsettling the manufacturing business of the United States, or without seriously crippling the foreign purchasers of American goods. Economic law may be trusted to dispose of the matter ultimately to the material advantage of the countries concerned, even though political maneuvering may for the time delay its operation.

But there is involved in this question something more than merely material advantage. We have said that the United States has not been illiberal in the concessions it has made to its debtors. But this fact does not preclude even a greater measure of liberality if it should appear that still further concessions will contribute to the well-being of the nations by whose side Americans fought in the war, and in whose restoration to prosperity the United States desires to take an equally militant share. It may prove the part at once of wisdom, good statesmanship and international brotherliness to hold forth the promise of further discussions and possible readjustments of international debts. The Government of the United States has proved itself a friendly and generous Government where interests of an international character were involved, in view of which it is only reasonable and just to assume that it will not fail to settle these as it has other international problems on the basis of the Golden Rule. No nation will reap more material profit from world-wide prosperity and international harmony than America, which is already foremost in its productive activities, and is rapidly becoming the leader in international trade. In order that this world-wide advantage may be enjoyed, efforts to give a purely partisan significance to the question of how the debts should be handled in the United States should be generally deplored.

Two Canadian Supreme Court judges have just been appointed by the Dominion Government to the Royal Commission that is investigating the customs administration. The commission will be expected to make recommendations for the more efficient operation of a government department and to suggest better

Nonjudicial Duties of Judges

methods of preventing smuggling across the American border. For duties such as these, judges step down from the bench and share in public administration—in a problem that is, not without political angles. The action of the Dominion Government, however, has some importance—but criticized—precedents in the use of the English judiciary for nonjudicial duties.

The English judiciary, on the whole, has probably been the most notable in the world. This, it is frequently pointed out, is in spite of

the method of selection. Appointment by the Prime Minister of the day has been said to be on a par with the designation of a professor of moral philosophy by a committee of the Jockey Club, but a high standard has nevertheless been maintained. Until recently it was a rule that political prominence was a bar to judicial preferment, but the Lloyd George Coalition Government broke with this tradition and at one time five judges, exclusive of former lord chancellors, were ex-cabinet ministers. If this practice is to continue, serious questions will be raised in respect of the propriety of judges inquiring into political matters. Having reached the bench via the political arena, may judges deal with politics again and keep their judicial impartiality unimpaired?

In 1886, Mr. Justice Day of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice was sent to Ireland to inquire into certain riots; in 1888, a commission of three judges was appointed to examine the Parnell forgeries; four years later an English judge investigated the position of Irish evicted tenants, and the following year Lord Bowen, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, inquired into the riots at Featherstone. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission of 1897 contained English judges. The Earl of Reading was sent to the United States as president of the Anglo-French Loan Commission while he held the office of Lord Chief Justice of England. He returned to England in 1916, performed his judicial duties until 1918, when he was again sent to the United States as a special envoy. He resumed his judicial functions in 1920, and in 1922 was sent to India as Viceroy. Perhaps, however, the most familiar recent case of a judge taking part in a matter of current public controversy is that of Mr. Justice Sankey, who headed the coal commission of 1919.

Nor have such practices been confined to England. Congress has called for the assistance of American judges. Mr. Justice Brewer was president of the commission that Congress authorized to investigate the Venezuelan boundary dispute; Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer served later on the boundary commission provided for by the arbitration treaty of 1897 between Great Britain and Venezuela. The electoral commission which passed on the disputed presidential election of 1876 contained five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Two Democrats and two Republicans were indirectly designated by the congressional statute. The fifth commissioner from the bench was Mr. Justice Bradley, a Republican. On every vital question he voted with the Republican members of the commission.

Judges are asked to assist governments because the public has confidence in their impartiality. They are remote from party controversy. Their positions on disputed questions are not advertised. The danger is, however, that non-judicial duties will weaken the position of the judges when they are on the bench. That, at least, is the argument of those who are most scrupulous about the independence and integrity of the judiciary, and this watchfulness has probably prevented the precedents for the Canadian appointments from being more numerous.

In the matter of commodity production and distribution in the United States it would seem

An Economist Studies Prices and Prosperity

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, presented a most interesting view of present-day conditions in endeavoring to explain why it is that in the face of gradually falling commodity prices, the volume of production has steadily increased, while profits have been generally sustained.

It is interesting here to observe that the much-discussed practice—defended by some and condemned by many—of hand-to-mouth buying by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, is declared to account for what is regarded by expert economists as nothing less than a phenomenon in business. Dr. Anderson declares unequivocally that what has happened could not have taken place if inventories purchased at 1925 prices had been large in January, 1926. And what has taken place has, he insists, reversed the accepted theory that the so-called law of supply and demand, which has it that falling prices stimulate buying, is reversed by business experience, which is that the first effect of falling prices is to check buying, since buyers are inclined to wait for still lower prices. But he goes on to show that in the "long pull," as he puts it, experience does confirm theory, since when the decline of prices slows down, buying picks up again and business revival begins while prices are still slowly falling. He says: "The hand-to-mouth buying policy, however, in 1926, at least, has brought economic theory and business experience together. The immediate effect of price reduction has been increased buying, for the business field as a whole."

In another important particular it is declared that a sudden departure from the prevailing economic policy might prove disturbing. With the inflow of alien labor checked by immigration quotas, the supply of labor has become more or less inelastic. Therefore, a sharp increase in forward or future buying would lead to sharp competitive bidding for labor which, Dr. Anderson believes, would cause labor costs to mount much more rapidly than they would have done under similar conditions before the immigration restrictions were adopted.

Aside from the purely economic and practical aspects of Dr. Anderson's discussion, perhaps the most interesting conclusion reached by him is summarized in the following paragraph:

I think we have here one of the very striking illustrations of the general fact that economic processes, being, in large part, the work of conscious and reflecting men, are greatly influenced and modified by being studied. Chemical elements react invariably in the same way, no matter how many laboratory experiments are made and no matter how many generalizations are made by the scientists regarding their behavior. But economic phenomena are changed through the very process of being studied, and the publication of an accurate scientific study may lead to changes in the economic process which will invalidate predictions based on that scientific study.

It is impossible, in any event, to apply to affairs as they are now shaped the accepted rules

which once were supposed to govern even the simplest details of supply and distribution. No manufacturer would for a moment attempt to regulate production, nor would a jobber on wholesaler hope to determine the size or value of his reserve stocks by the measure applied forty or fifty years ago. The facility with which invoices are moved and delivered reflects, on a larger scale, the tendency of consumers to buy only in quantities to meet their present needs. There is no closed season, as in the days when wagon trains and river and lake steamers were depended upon to afford means of communication between factory and store. Consequently the stocks of dealers remote from mills and warehouses are at all times comparatively "liquid," in the sense that they are quickly turned into cash without the former losses incurred because of the necessity of tying up large sums in surplus supplies.

So long, therefore, as the consumer finds it economical or convenient to continue the prevailing method of buying only for present needs, there should be no reason why the wheels should not continue to turn, with assured employment in the chief producing industries. By this method price reductions may be quickly reflected at both ends of the line, the chief risk being assumed by the manipulators of speculative markets in which raw materials are handled.

Without denying the inalienable right of a motorist to decorate his chariot as his taste may dictate, a form of decoration has come into vogue in the western section of the United States that, should it spread, may eventually raise serious question as to how far it can be carried without becoming

alienable. One reads of the arrival at a tourist camp in Mount Rainier National Park of a car, typical of this decorative movement, "with every appearance of having been all over the world," for "no car seemingly could have acquired so many windshield stickers without visiting all the parks from Abyssinia to Zanzibar."

But on examination by the reporter it turned out that, with two exceptions, "every sticker on the windshield advertised either a tourist camp or a filling station," and that the travelers were only four days from home.

This sticker practice seems to have been started by the National Park Service when it had the idea of providing windshield stickers to mark cars that had visited the parks; nor probably did the service realize that the idea would appeal also to towns, tourist camps, oil companies, filling stations, and other advertisers. One is reminded by report from the West of that period in American esthetics when people decorated crockery and glass with decalcomania pictures, the object of the enthusiast being to affix as many pictures as possible to the chosen pitcher or jug. Here, in short, was a new way to advertise, which included advertising the triumphal progress of the motorist himself, and now "the entire Far West, from the Black Hills to the Pacific Coast, has been swept by a windshield sticker craze. Every car that travels a hundred miles from its home garage acquires a motley array of paper plaques."

This one may hesitate to accept as literal fact, for there are a good many motorists the world over who would object to driving a billboard, but it is no doubt a good generalization. And it becomes evident that there can be too many stickers on a windshield. For the safety of the public it is necessary that the driver of an automobile shall be able to see plainly where he is going; and in proportion as his enthusiasm for stickers reduces his ability to see other travelers on the road it becomes a menace to the inalienable right of such other travelers at least to be seen before being run over. In the East there are already signs of receptivity when the sticker craze crosses the mountains, but the decorative effects are so far considerably confined to the back of the car.

One may believe, as already hinted, that even where the craze rages, not all cars are extravagantly decorated. There are a good many motorists who really like to look at the scenery, and a good many also who would no more think of covering their cars with advertisements, either of places, commodities, or their individual achievements of travel, than they would think of having themselves similarly tattooed. For, as Horace long ago noticed, Non omnes ad mirantur amantque; or, if one is a little rusty in his Latin, "All do not admire and love the same things."

Editorial Notes

Congratulations to the Toronto Globe, which, according to the publication Variety, "is jealously upholding its reputation as the most straight-laced newspaper in Canada," for "it now proposes to censor its theatrical advertising." Variety further tells its readers that the first result of this was that "it threw out all advertising and editorial reference to the Gayety Theater playing Columbia burlesque. No more Columbia shows or Columbia houses can get space of any kind in the sheet." And it says that a well-known motion picture was next on the list, though an advertisement of its coming had been published in the Globe. But "the next day this was yanked out by the horrified president, who stated that the book on which the picture was based was, in his opinion, immoral." The Globe is on the right pathway. And it will find that the reputation which it will gain by the policy thus initiated will far more than compensate for any loss of revenue.

Introduction of the "combines" to the winter wheat fields of the southwest of the United States this summer, enabling the grain to be cut, threshed and hauled to market on the same day, created a situation which threatened to swamp railroad facilities. With the aid of eastern roads, which responded voluntarily to calls for assistance, and through the efforts of the car service division of the American Railway Association, thousands of empty box cars were sent to the wheat territory and the crop moved with dispatch. Here is an example of service through co-operation and mutual helpfulness which the whole world might heed.

The Flowers of New England

SUMMERTIME in New England is a season of riotous bloom, constant surprise and color schemes, with combinations that rival the efforts of the most experienced landscape architect. From Boston through the White Mountains and back on the Vermont side of the Connecticut Valley we feasted our eyes on the colors and enlarged our speaking acquaintance with the flowers which are so numerous and lovely in that particular section of the country.

As we left our driveway, we began to count the flowers that we knew by name, and the first hour of our ten days' trip we had said "How do you do" to over thirty old familiar friends, such as goldenrod, aster, chickory, meadowsweet, steppes, joe-pye weed, and some of the fall lilies.

As we reached the open country, the roadside banks and wide meadows were full of constant surprise. Our flower book had to be consulted often. When we were not able to identify a flower by the sight we could get of it from the moving car we stopped for a nearer view, or, if necessary, to pick a specimen and look it up at our leisure.

After we had identified what was to us a new specimen, we repeated its name every time that we saw it, so that we might become so familiar with it that we would not have to be introduced when we met again. And so we repeated over and over "elecampane"—"twin flower"—"turtletail or shell flower"—"blue vervain" and many others.

Our vision became sharper and interest grew as our knowledge increased, and we were constantly wondering, as O. Henry used to do, what was just around the corner.

Every mossy bank was staked full of gems, like my lady's pin cushion. The dwarf cornell lifted its bright red berries from the dark green softness of the moss and the feathery mist of dainty ferns, looking, as one of our party said, like a lovely Christmas wreath.

Cardinal flower, turtletail and jewel weed lined the edges of the streams, and on the bank of beautiful Lake Chocoma we found a wild calla lily, or water arum, near which was a rose-breasted grosbeak who gave a warning chirp to tell us that he was going to sing us his song and to beg our attention, after which he burst forth into a whistling song all about the beauty of the spot he had selected for his home.

The last night of our vacation was spent in a farmhouse on the banks of the Ompompanoosuc River, one of the loveliest little streams in all New England, where we could hear all night the song of the brook as it rippled over its pebbly rocks, and from the further bank, the occasional call of the bobwhite and the monotonous admonition to "whip poor will."

When we reached home our list of identified flowers had grown to eighty-three and we had not counted different varieties of the same families, such as goldenrod and aster, which have many members in their family. Not a large list for the naturalist, but a very satisfactory and happy one for amateurs.

We were too early for the gentians and much too late for the trilliums, lady's slippers, bloodroot, violets, and many others, so we shall continue our list as the season advances and a new one begins.

I. H. B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

PLANS are being formulated for the erection in London of an India House on a scale commensurate with the importance of that country in the British Empire. All of the dominions now have satisfactory quarters in London, the buildings owned by Canada and Australia being especially fine, while New Zealand, South Africa and a number of the colonies are well housed. It is understood that the governments, both of Great Britain and of India, are desirous that India should have a home in London which would be adequate for housing the many business and social interests of the people of India, and it is almost certain that such a building, when erected, will be an important addition to the public structures of London.

Many Londoners of the older generation are tenacious followers of diplomatic etiquette, and now that so much of the diplomatic business of the world takes place at Geneva, their attentions are directed toward that sleepy city much of the time. An announcement of interest to this group has been the news that, owing to the alphabetical order of signing, the first vote for the admission of Germany to the League was given by South Africa. This is because the French order is taken, and in French, South Africa becomes L'Afrique du Sud. Germany (Allemagne) was the first to sign the Locarno Treaty, followed by Belgium, France, and Great Britain (La Grande Bretagne). When the Versailles Treaty was signed, however, Mr. Lloyd George signed not for La Grande Bretagne, but for L' Empire Britannique, and so took precedence over France.

A marked appreciation of a novel means for getting a new start in life seems to characterize a resident of Durban, South Africa, who has just sent a gift of £1 to the St. Pancras Guardians. The money is to be used to provide a prize for a shove-ha-penny tournament among the inmates of the St. Pancras almshouse. The donor read of a shove-ha-penny tournament held some months ago at a London almshouse, when the winner, after receiving his prize of four shillings, presented by one of the Guardians, immediately took his discharge and set up in business on his own account as a street trader in fruit and vegetables. All of the more sporting inclined inmates of the St. Pancras institution are now in training for the coming contest.

English small boys will toss up their caps at the latest news from Greece, that plum puddings at the forthcoming holiday season will not be devoid of "plums." Some official in the Ministry of Health had decreed that dioxide of sulfur was no fit preservative for the fruit that made little Jack Horner famous and that, therefore, the usual immense quantity of "plums" consumed by native Britons would not be allowed importation into England. One could imagine the schoolboys groaning from John O'Groats to Lands End over the threatened embargo, for what would a plum pudding be without any "plums"? It is with joy therefore that the announcement is received that the Greek Government has authorized establishment of a London office to supervise and facilitate the distribution of unsulphured dried fruit.

They're as lively as can be. They're more grown up than we.

is an irresponsible jingle heard among a cheerful party of fifty British girls engaged in departmental stores in London who have returned here from a delightful visit they have paid to the United States. It refers to some of the American girls they have met whose kindness and hospitality they describe in enthusiastic terms. The chief wish expressed is that the visit may be returned. The party went from London to gather experience of American retail trade methods, and has come home with many useful suggestions. One of them is in connection with the excellence of the illumination of store windows after closing hours, which increases their attraction to passers-by in the street.

Monkey Hill at the Zoo has its first baby Sacred Baboon since the group of seventy-five Abyssinian baboons arrived and took up their quarters in the fine outdoor exhibition place. The little one keeps close to its mother, but both parents have a hard time protecting it from the curiosity of the other members of the colony. Three friendly male

A Close-up of the Wiener Wald

TWAS close upon the sunset hour when I left Vienna, taking the southern road to the village of Enzersdorf. The rain had but recently kissed the ground, for indeed the clouds still packed westward a blue molten wall—where they had drifted. The sun to the west was being absorbed slowly by the first slopes of those tumbling wide cascades of hills and sweet valleys known as the Wiener Wald. Clouds steeped in rose were dropping from an open space of sky to settle among the green valleys.

The hour was still. Out grain, stacked, stood in long silent rows to one side of our way and to the other spread a carpet of fresh-growing oats. Peasants were in the fields. The air was as clean as a waterfall and the distance was clear. The red poppy, blue chicory, and yellow buttercup were interwoven in the grasses along the roadside.

The Wiener Wald reached, an early hillcock scaled, and I sat the hills behind me and the lowlands to Vienna before me. A pine tree carried its arms out above me until so many bouquets of pine needles were outlined to the blue empyrean. The gallant castle of Liechtenstein summited a knoll, its thin turrets standing out like the pipes of an organ.

Somewhere behind the battlements the hills cupped sharply to form that valley known as Hinterbrühl. There is a persuasion about these gentle hollows which commands unstinted praise. The rocks where they appear are strong, the pines in their clefts have an unwonted beauty, the air is fragrant, and the never-ending hills invite further wandering.

This same Wiener Wald, or "Vienna Forest," pronounced "veener valt," is I don't know how large. It is a triangular spur of a sea of Alpine foothills, which might rise at highest to a thousand feet. On a map, perhaps the Wald might be included in that area formed by Vienna, Baden and St. Pölten. I am not certain. Once upon a time it was nothing but a vast forest until history invaded it with quaint onestreet villages, valley roads, and trails.

The woods remain. To the north they are beech, in the middle a composite arrangement of oaks, sycamore, evergreen and birch, and to the south come the pine. I have found in these woods and by the edge of them pink eye-brooks and blue herons. The fields that gather in the folds have on their borders white queen's lace, field daisies, and thistles among other flowers.

The cottages are clean, green shuttered, red roofed and whitewashed. Geraniums are in the windows and in the gardens are phlox, sweet-william, scabiosa, goldenrod, and hollyhocks.

The inns sometimes have Roman arches leading into courtyards and must date from medieval days.

Today the Wiener Wald is the great playground of the Viennese. Holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, when the weather permits, find them there. The men wear short blue coats and "lederhosen," or leather trousers ending at the knee. The women are generally in the common costume of the land, which is known as a "dirndl."

The birds in the Wald are very many. I once heard a whippoorwill. Others I watched I do not ever remember seeing elsewhere. I wish I knew their names.

Those who dwell in the villages and those who come from Vienna are alike genial folk. The foreman is always greeted with the utmost courtesy and friendliness. Their beloved woods and intimate valleys are yours as much as theirs, they say.

R. A. C.

baboons have enrolled themselves as a protective guard for the family, one keeping close to the mother and warding off intruders, while the other two aid the father in chasing away visitors who prove too impudent. The Zoo also has a remarkable addition in the shape of a wonderful Atlas Moth from India, which has a wing expanse of about a foot, and a body three inches long.

One of the far-reaching, but little noticed, economic results of the British coal strike can be observed in the offices of American consuls in the North of England. The number of applications for passport visas allowing the holders to emigrate to America has been greatly increased as a result of the strike, especially at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Many Durham miners have emigrated to the United States and they are now assisting friends and members of their families to join them. Because of the quota, present registrants will have to wait on the average eighteen months. Many of the younger miners who are waiting to emigrate wish to give up mining and settle on the land.

Sayings of the week:

There is a tendency everywhere in England to talk too much and to do too little—Lady Lionel Phillips.

You are not going to overthrow capitalism by the next Trade Union Congress—Ernest Bevin.

What is the use of telling a woman to keep to the left if there is a millinery shop on the right?—Councillor Stone of Canterbury.

Truth, when it is not lurking at the bottom of a well, usually lies somewhere between two extremes—Wilson Harris.

No man will ever write the true story of himself.—Jerome K. Jerome.

A government can no more absolve a community from the effects of economic laws than it can avert an earthquake.—Lord Sydenham.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Martin Van Buren and the Constitution

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
At a time when so much discussion centers around the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, as is the case today, it may be helpful to recall that that Constitution has been tested to the limit many, many times, and has always stood the test. It still stands supreme in the country's civil affairs, and will continue to stand, for it is built on a rock which its assailants evidently fail to see.

As more Americans recognize the foundation of justice and political equality on which this Constitution rests, it may be hoped that the sentiments of Martin Van Buren (inaugural address of March 4, 1837) will find today a renewed hold on their hearts. President Van Buren said in part on that occasion:

That predominant affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits, that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, will always be at hand to resist and counter every effort, every endeavor, every scheme, which aims or would lead to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this? We look back on obstacles avoided and dangers overcome, our expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time condole every unfavorable foreboding and our Constitution surmount every adverse circumstance dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will at all times magnify present dangers, but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought (for we have just reason) to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions and an entire conviction that if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them, to make our beloved land for a thousand generations that chooses spot where happy springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

Chicago, Ill.